

The American Genealogist

Whole Number 82

Volume XXI, No. 2

October, 1944

THE FORGOTTEN HEIRESS OF SULGRAVE

By S. H. LEE WASHINGTON, M.A., F.S.A., of Harvard University.

Thanks to a recently discovered deed in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, I have been able to show that Amy Pargiter,¹ the second wife of the original Lawrence Washington (*circa* 1500-1584) of Sulgrave and the mother of all his children, had previously been the wife of a certain John Tomson (or Thompson), and married Lawrence *en secondes noces* before 1539 (cf. the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* for January, 1939, pp. 20-21; and see also below). Such new information is of special importance because the above John Tomson had been a large landowner in both Sulgrave and Stuchbury, Northants., where the Washingtons were later the principal proprietors; and it is evident that Lawrence must have acquired his initial, if not the whole, of his extensive holdings in those places through espousing Tomson's widow.

So much seems clear from a Survey *temp. Henry VIII* of the possessions of the Cluniac priory of St. Andrew's at Northampton, whose priors ever since the twelfth century and earlier had been lords of the "Washington manor" of Sulgrave, as well as of the adjoining manor of Stuchbury, and also owned lands near-by in Cotton, Hardington, and Woodford. This Survey, mistakenly ascribed to the year 1533 by the late Rev. H. Isham Longden (*History of the Washington Family*, pp. 9-10),² was in reality compiled in 1538 at the time of the priory's dissolution: and in it are to be found the following extremely valuable entries:—

¹ Daughter of Robert Pargiter, gent., of Greatworth, near Sulgrave, who died in 1558 (P. C. C. 26 Welles; and cf. *Visitations of Northants.*, ed. Metcalfe, p. 40). Amy herself died 6 October, 1584 (M. I.).

² Mr. Isham Longden's unfortunate misdating has been responsible for the assertion that "probably as early as 1533" the Washingtons had taken the lease of a house at Sulgrave (cf. Clifford Smith, *Sulgrave Manor and the Washingtons*, pp. 51, 53)—a claim which, needless to say, has utterly no foundation in fact.

SULGRAVE:—

..... Rents of divers lands and tenements anciently received by the hands of Christopher Tomson, payable at the Feasts aforesaid, 60s.

Lawrence Wasshington holds by indenture [from the prior and convent] a messuage with [two and a half yardlands and] the appurtenances in Sulgrave, for which he renders yearly at the Feasts of the Annunciation and St. Michael the Archangel 20s.

Christopher Tomson holds by indenture a messuage and two yardlands with the appurtenances, rent 18s.

The rectorry [for which see below] was let to farm, rent £9.

STUCHBURY:—

Christopher Tomson holds by indenture a close with the appurtenances called "the Weldys," rent at Ladyday and Michaelmas 26s. 8d.

The said Christopher Tomson holds by indenture another close called "the Millefeld" with the appurtenances, rent 106s. 8d.

The said Christopher Tomson also holds by indenture two closes called "Westfeld" and "Townefeld," rent £23.

John Molle [Mole] holds by indenture a close called "the Poolees" with the appurtenances, rent 26s. 8d.

The said John Molle also holds the farm by indenture two closes [called "the Middle close" and "Bushey close"], worth yearly £12, for which nevertheless he renders during a certain term of years granted to him only £6.

Memorandum, that the above schedule was made by Lawrence Wasshing-ton, gent.

Memorandum [in a later hand], that the last-named closes [i.e. those of which John Mole was the tenant] were granted to [Sir] Robert Tyrwyte and his heirs forever, and he in turn granted and sold them to the aforesaid John Molle.

HARDINGSTON:—

..... John Avery holds by indenture a close called "Brodeyates," rent 20s. [? in the occupation of Lawrence Washington. See below.]

COTTON:—

..... John Avery holds by indenture a close called "Milleclosse" in Cotton, rent at the aforesaid Feasts [Lady Day, St. John the Baptist, St. Michael, and Christmas Day], 20s., which is granted to Lawrence Wasshington.

(London Public Record Office, *Surveys of Monasteries*, Northants., vol. 182, fos. 80, 82, and 83.)

The fact that Lawrence Washington himself should have furnished the particulars regarding the priory's lands in Stuchbury is significant, since it is evident that he must have assisted the royal Commissioners in their labours at the dissolution of the priory, as he also undoubtedly did later in 1546, when he was a member of a special Commission appointed by the Crown to assess for taxation purposes the rectorry of St. Giles, Northampton (cf. *Valor Ecclesiasticus* [Record Com.], vol. IV). The priory of St. Andrew's was dissolved on 1 March, 1537/38, the Prior, Francis Abree, alias Leicester, making the official surrender³ to

³ See Wright, *Suppression of the Monasteries*, p. 93, and Burnet, *Hist. of the Reformation*, pt. I, vol. III, p. 237.

the Visitor-General, the notorious Richard Layton, Dean of York (who also held the rectory of Brington, and was Cromwell's chief agent in the suppression of the monasteries). The overlordship of the Washington-Tomson possessions in Stuchbury, Sulgrave, Cotton, and Hardington thereupon passed to the Crown; and it is of great interest to observe that most of these same lands were mentioned in the grant made to Lawrence Washington of the manor of Sulgrave just one year afterwards, on 10 March, 1538/39, viz.:—"the manor of Sulgrave, with its appurtenances in Sulgrave and Woodford, lately belonging to the monastery of St. Andrew's; also that close of land and pasture called 'Millefeld' now in the tenure of the said Lawrence Washington and Christopher Tomson in Stotesbury [Stuchbury], lately belonging to the said monastery; also a close, land, and pasture, late in the tenure of John Avery and previously in that of Richard Bowers, situated in Cotton, lately belonging to the monastery aforesaid; to hold of the King in chief by 1/20th of a knight's fee and an annual payment of 31s. 3d. at Michaelmas. Also the lands in Sulgrave lately belonging to the nunnery of Catesby and the priory of Canons Ashby; to hold in chief by 1/30th of a knight's fee and an annual payment of 4s. 7d. at Michaelmas," etc. (*Letters and Papers, Henry VIII*, vol. XIV, pt. I, p. 254; and cf. Chancery Inqs. P. M., Series II, vol. 205, no. 179).

Moreover, on 6 September, 1539 (Sir) Robert "Tyrwyte," or Tyrwhitt,⁴ and John Mole obtained a grant from the Crown of the three closes in Stuchbury—called "the Middle close," "Bushey close," and "the Poole's," of which John Mole had formerly been the tenant under St. Andrew's priory (*ibid.*, vol. XIV, pt. 2, pp. 99-100): and two days later (September 8th) Sir Robert made over all rights in the above premises to the aforesaid John, in return for a nominal sum (*vide* Chancery Inqs. P. M., Series II, vol. 124, no. 145). Two of these closes, viz., "the Middle close" and "Bushey close" (*alias* "Gatheridge's close"), were in John Mole's possession at his death in 1558, the former close being described as then "in the tenure of Lawrence Wasshington" (*ibid.*), who hence may well have been Mole's tenant at the time of the Survey of the priory in 1538, already quoted. John Mole's son and heir, William (of Radston, Northants., gent.), married Mary Pargiter, one of the sisters of Amy Pargiter-Tomson-Washington (*Visitations of Northants.*,

⁴ He was Squire of the Body to Henry VIII, and his wife Anne acted as Governess to the young Princess Elizabeth at Hatfield House, being indeed accused as an accessory at the time of her Royal Mistress's intrigue with the Lord Admiral Seymour in 1549. It is therefore interesting to find that Sir Robert was also associated with Lawrence Washington, in conjunction with whom he purchased the manor of Brockhall, Northants., on 15 February, 1537/38, and again acted for him as interim feoffee on 13 April, 1563 (College of Arms, Vincent MSS., vol. CXII, fo. 103).

ed. Metcalfe, p. 40; Chancery Inqs. P. M., Series II, vol. 124, no. 145): and John Mole himself was a close friend and associate of Lawrence in the town of Northampton, serving along with him as Justice of the Peace for the borough in 1547 (Northampton Borough Records). Meanwhile, on 26 February, 1542/43, Sir John Williams (1st Lord Williams of Thame) and Anthony Stringer, gent., obtained a license from the Crown to alienate to Lawrence Washington, gent., the following further possessions, late of St. Andrew's priory, which they had been granted by the Crown two days before (February 24th), viz.—a mansion-house, courtyard and garden (called "Townefeld"), with certain additional closes of land and pasture called the "Lordes-closse," "Oxhey," and "Sulgrave field" in Stuchbury, Northants. (subject to an unexpired reservation of the same for thirty-three years previously made by John Mole), the said premises being already "in the tenure of the said Lawrence Wasshington [the grantee], his wife, Amy, and Christopher Tomson"; a close in Stuchbury called "the Weldys," in the tenure of the aforesaid Lawrence Washington; the rectory, advowson and right of patronage of Stuchbury church; and a close called "Brodeyates" in Hardington, Northants., in the tenure of John Averey (*Letters and Papers, Henry VIII*, vol. XVIII, pt. I, pp. 130-31). On the same date (February 26th), Williams and Stringer procured another license to alienate "Westfeld" close in Stuchbury (lately belonging to St. Andrew's priory), then in the tenure of "Lawrence Wasshington, his wife, Amy, and Christopher Tomson," to Robert Pargiter, gent., of Greatworth, Lawrence Washington's father-in-law (*ibid.*, vol. XVIII, pt. I, p. 285).

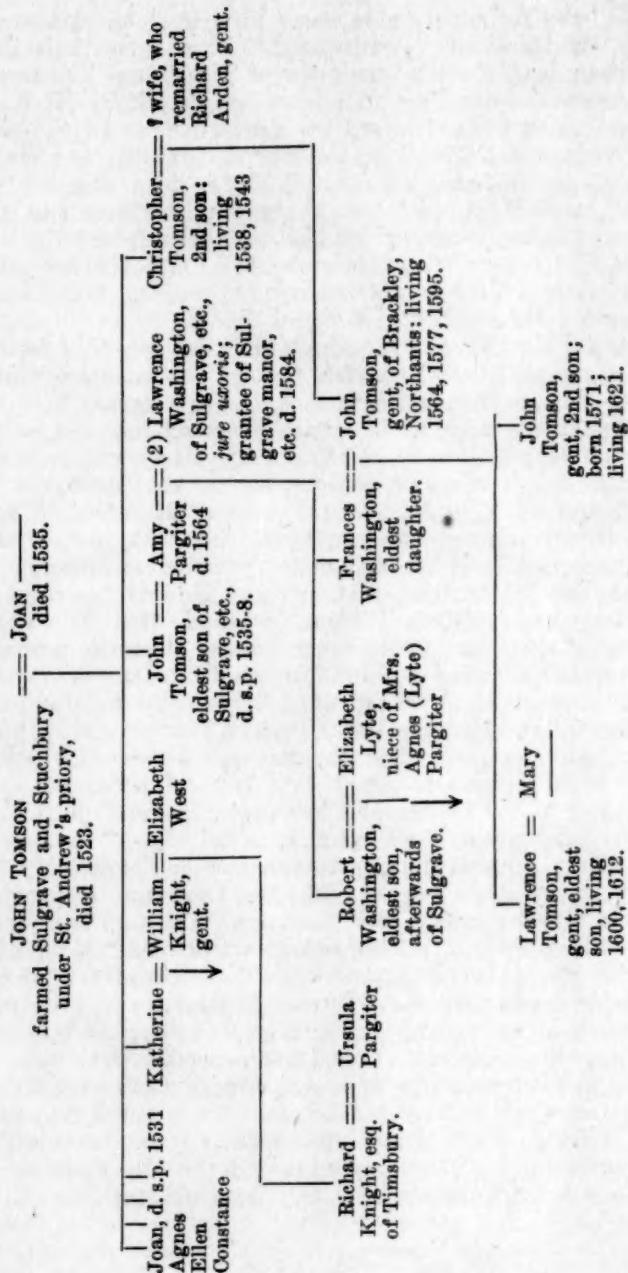
Reference to the Survey of 1538 (*supra*) will show that of the above lands, those in Cotton and Hardington (granted 1539 and 1543 respectively) had previously been demised to a certain John Averey. But as Lawrence Washington had succeeded to Averey's lease of the "Milleclosse" in Cotton by 1538 (*ibid.*) it seems possible that he was already the occupant under Averey of "Brodeyates" in Hardington also, before his acquisition of the lordship of that property from the Crown in 1543. In the case of the "Millefeld" in Stuchbury (granted 1539), our information is more positive; since, although this holding was alleged to be in 1538 in the hands of Christopher Tomson, the latter clearly was merely Lawrence's sub-tenant. For a highly valuable original deed in the Bodleian Library, Oxford (referred to at the commencement of this article) records that on 1 May, 1553, Robert Pergytor, gent., of Gretworthe gave bond to Lawrence Wasshington, gent., of Soulgrave in £400, the same bond being secured by two leases of the said Lawrence's, one of

which was for ninety-nine years in a close and pasture called the "Millefeld" in "Stuttesbury," Northants. This lease had formerly been made by the prior of St. Andrew's to Lawrence's predecessor, John Mole (Bodleian Lib., S. E. P., W. 6, no. 9).⁵ This former demise, issued by Francis, Prior of St. Andrew's to the said John Mole on 24 March, 1535/36, is likewise preserved, and included not only "Millefeld" but also the "Townefeld" property in Stuchbury (granted 1543), along with the mansion-house, courtyard, stable, and garden, and the "Lordes-closse," "Oxhey," and "Sulgrave field," all of which possessions were at that date in the occupancy of John and Christopher Tomson (*ibid.*, S. E. P., W. 6, no. 6).

On 4 February 1537/38, John Mole conveyed the same premises (except for "Townefeld," with its mansion-house, etc., where he was then living, and which he reserved for a further thirty-three years) to Lawrence Washington, gent., of Northampton (*ibid.*, S. E. P., W. 6, no. 8). It should be noted that Christopher Tomson is again named in the Survey of 1538 as the tenant of "Townefeld" (as well as "Millefeld"); but here, too, he must have been simply the sub-tenant,—the title being really vested in John Mole with reversion to Lawrence Washington, as in the deed just quoted. However, since both this property and "Millefeld" were in March, 1535/36, in the occupancy of John and Christopher Tomson, it seems probable that Lawrence succeeded to John Tomson's interest *jure uxoris*, and that the grant of February, 1537/38 was obtained by him immediately after marrying John Tomson's widow. Similar conditions doubtless prevailed in the case of the "Weldys" and "Westfeld" closes in Stuchbury, both of which are described as being in the tenure of Christopher Tomson in 1538 and in that of Lawrence Washington in 1543. The "Middleclose" in Stuchbury (granted in September, 1539 to John Mole) was held by the said John Mole in 1538; but Lawrence Washington, as we have seen, was Mole's tenant in 1558, and may well have been his sub-tenant twenty years earlier. As for the advowson of Stuchbury rectory (granted 1543), it was invariably included in later deeds with the "Townefeld" estate; and we may presume that this property originally also comprised the rectory-lands, which Lawrence Washington would thus have farmed prior to his acquisition of the advowson itself from the Crown. The fact that in 1538 "Townefeld" was rated, together with "Westfeld," at an annual rent of £23, shows that it represented an exceptionally large acreage; and the Washingtons, as successors to the Tomsons, evidently acquired not only the patron-

⁵ See also the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* for July, 1938, p. 206, where an abstract of the document was contributed by my friend, Dr. I. G. Philip.

PEDIGREE OF THE TOMSONS OF SULGRAVE AND STUCHBURY



age of Stuchbury church, but the virtual ownership of the whole manor. We may guess that Lawrence formed a partnership with his father-in-law, Robert Pargiter, and his wife's brother-in-law, William Mole (son and heir of the John Mole of 1538, etc.), for the exploitation of the rich pastures of Stuchbury for woolstapling purposes: and that this partnership was perpetuated in after years is clear from a long Exchequer suit of 1606, in which it was alleged that Robert Washington (Lawrence's son and successor), in collaboration with George Mole and Robert Pargiter (the younger),⁶ had pulled down "not only the parsonage-house and all or the most part of the said town and parish houses of Stuttesbury, aforesaid, but also the parish church itself," in order to use the lands "for pasture for kine and sheep" (*vide William and Mary Quarterly*, October, 1937, p. 519).

Meanwhile, it only remains to consider the Washington-Tomson lands in Sulgrave itself. As shown by the Survey of 1538, Lawrence Washington and Christopher Tomson both held a messuage apiece in Sulgrave from the priory of St. Andrew's: and that the second (Tomson) messuage was only occupied by Christopher Tomson as Lawrence's devisee (as in the case of "Millefeld," "Townefeld," etc.) is evident from a further clause in the agreement which the latter made with Robert Pargiter on 1 May, 1553 (*vide supra*). For, in addition to the lease of the "Millefeld" in Stuchbury, this agreement specified Lawrence's "two messuages with 4½ yardlands in Sulgrave; which messuages had formerly been demised by the prior of St. Andrew's to John Tomson the elder, and were subsequently in the tenure of John Tomson [the younger] and Christopher Tomson, afterwards coming to the aforesaid Lawrence Washington through his wife [Amy], who was sometime the wife of the said John Tomson [the younger]" (*ibid.*).

Now Christopher Tomson, who has already been frequently mentioned, was the younger John Tomson's brother; and, moreover, these very same Sulgrave possessions are mentioned in the will of the original John Tomson (the father of John and Christopher), who died in 1523 (see the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* for January, 1939, pp. 20-21). For in the will itself, which was dated 12 March, 1522/23, the testator, who is described as "of Sowlgrave," devised to his eldest son, John (the first husband of Amy Pargiter-Washington), his "two messuages in Sowlgrave" and houses and lands in Weedon, Weston, and Abthorp, Northants.; while his wife, Joan, was bequeathed his ground and land in Stuchbury, together with "the parsonage of Sowlgrave," while she remained unmarried.

* Grandsons, respectively, of the William Mole and Robert Pargiter just mentioned.

His two sons, John and Christopher, were also left £60 each upon attaining the age of twenty, Christopher in addition receiving "my houses and lands in Brackley," near Sulgrave; and his wife Joan, was also to have £46, as well as six kine and sixty sheep. His eldest daughter, Joan, was given the sum of £24, and his other daughters [unnamed] £20 each; while a "kinsman," William Tomson, was devised a cow, calf, ewe, and lamb. The testator was clearly in extremely affluent circumstances, since he desired to be buried in the chancel of Sulgrave church and left a long list of donations to the religious foundations of the neighbourhood. To the parish church of Sulgrave he gave 40s. "to help buy the bells," and enjoined that "a priest sing in the said church for a year for the weal of my soul"; and bestowed besides 12d. on the Mother Church of Lincoln, and £5 "towards the repair of St. Andrew's monastery at Northampton." He also bequeathed 34s. 4d. to the priory and convent there, and 20d. apiece to the repair of the several churches of Weston, Morton Pinkney, and Helmdon. His wife, Joan, and Master John Heydon, Rector of Edgecote, were appointed executors; whilst "Master Thomas Lovet the Elder, Esquire" was named overseer [this was evidently the same Thomas Lovett, of Astwell, Northants., whom we find elsewhere described as formerly Steward of the manors of Stuchbury and Sulgrave under St. Andrew's priory in the Survey of 1538].⁷ The witnesses were John Hynton, Vicar of Sulgrave, Christopher Bland, Rector of Aston-le-Walls, and Richard "Leycester," afterwards last Prior of St. Andrew's and at that date Vicar of Preston-on-the-Hill. The will was proved 14 April, 1523 in the person of the executors' proctor, Anthony Hussey (P. C. C. 5 Bodfelde).

The fact that this first John Tomson was likewise the farmer of the rectorry of Sulgrave (described in the 1538 Survey as being "let to farm at £9 per year")⁸ is of no little interest. For an entry in the Close Rolls, quoted by me in a previous article,⁹ shows that as late as 1602 the Washingtons had some rights in the rectory; since by a deed dated June 20th in that year John Blencowe, gent., of the Inner Temple, London, and Lawrence Washington, gent., of Sulgrave (son and heir-apparent of Robert Washington, esq., and grandson of the first Lawrence) sold the impropriate rectory and advowson of Sulgrave church for £540 to Edward Yorke, gent., of Horley. The transaction is mentioned as being made with Lawrence Washington's express consent; and Lawrence, as well as John Blencowe, appeared in

⁷ He was succeeded as Steward of the prior's lands in "Northampton, Stutesbury and Soulgrave" by Giles Small, gent., as appears by a document dated 4 January, 1543/44 in the British Museum (Additional Charters no. 22,377).

⁸ Cf. likewise the entry in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (Record Com.), vol. IV, p. 314.

⁹ See *William and Mary Quarterly*, October, 1937, p. 518.

the Court of Chancery to acknowledge this transaction to Yorke on June 25th (Close Roll, 44 Elizabeth, pt. 23). A slightly earlier entry, of almost equal significance, records that on 13 May, 1598 the same Lawrence Washington (the younger) sold to Thomas Leeson, gent., of Sulgrave for 100 marks "all that parcel of ground called Parsonage Yarde, otherwise the Berrye Yarde, in Sulgrave, then or late in the said Lawrence's tenure, with all houses, fences, ditches," etc. (*ibid.*, 41 Elizabeth, pt. 21). These two entries sufficiently establish the continued association of the Washingtons with Sulgrave rectory, which they doubtless farmed, as successors to the Tomsons, until at least the end of the sixteenth century. It should be added that the Washingtons never apparently held the actual patronage of the Living, which was not included in the grant to the first Lawrence in 1539 but reserved to the Crown, being subsequently granted 26 September, 1552 to Sir Thomas Cecil and Philip Bold of London, clothworker. The latter deed refers to the "lands leased along with the said rectory, now or late in the tenure of Joan Tompson, widow, sometime the wife of John Tompson, deceased, and John and Christopher, sons of the said John Tompson" (*Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1552). Since, however, the widow Joan Tomson had died in 1534 and her eldest son, John, by 1538 (*vide infra*), there is every reason for believing that these rectory-lands were by 1552 in the tenure of the first Lawrence Washington in right of Amy, his wife.

In the meantime, still further information about the early generations of the Tomsons is afforded by the wills of the widow Joan Tomson (1535) and her eldest daughter Joan (1531), each of which provide ample confirmation of the family's association with Sulgrave and Stuchbury. The will of "Joane Thomson, maide, the daughter of John Thomson of Solgrave," was dated 21 September, 1531, and bequeathed 6s. 8d. to her brother, Christopher, and 4d. to every servant of her mother, Joan, who was named executrix. The testatrix also provided 40s. "for an honest prest to be hyerd to syng and praye for me, the which prest I will that Sr John Hynton, Vicar of Solgrave, do hier that he may teche childer in the parish of Solgrave, that Godds service may be there the better maynteyned." The date of probate is omitted (Arch. Northampton, D. 409). The will of "Joan Tompson, of Sowlgrave, co. Northampton, widdow," was dated 5 December, 1534, and is both long and informative. She desired to be buried by her late husband, John Tomson, "in the chauncell of the parish church of Sowlgrave"; and further left to "Agnes, my daughter, twenty ewes as they round out of the penne, after that Christopher my sonne hath his father's bequest," and a pair of black jet beads. To her daughter Ellen,

20s.; to her daughter Constance, twenty ewes, etc.; and to her daughter Katherine [later Mrs. Knight]¹⁰ a brass pan and a gown "that was Johan my daughter's." Her son Christopher was to have "all my coin and the house I dwell in"; and her "brother-in-law" William Tomson was devised 40s. She also left to Joan Badewyn [Baldwin] ten sheep, and two sheep to Richard Badewyn, "my Godsonne"; two sheep to Thomasine Ketton; one sheep to Katherine Hall; and 6s. 8d. to William Winge, her servant. She provided £3 "to bye a light of latten candlesticks to be sett before our Ladye in the churche of Sowlgrave. If there be any of the £3 lefte, then I will it be bestowed upon tapers as farre as it will goe." Her two sons, John and Christopher Tomson, were appointed joint executors and residuary legatees; and John Hynton, priest, and Thomas Symes [of Sulgrave] were witnesses. The will itself was proved by John and Christopher Tomson on 8 February, 1534/35 (P. C. C. 22 Hogen).

It is of interest to learn that John Tomson, the heir, was alive in February, 1535 (it will be remembered that he was under twenty at the making of his father's will in 1523). He was presumably still living on 24 March, 1535/1536,¹¹ but probably died not very long afterwards,—and he certainly was dead previous to March, 1538 (the date of the dissolution of St. Andrew's priory), by which time Lawrence Washington, as we have seen, was already tenant of the Tomson lands in Stuchbury and Sulgrave thanks to his marriage with Amy (Pargiter), John Tomson's widow. This last marriage, therefore, took place between 1535 and 1538, most probably occurring shortly before 4 February, 1538, when Lawrence obtained from John Mole the "Millfield" property in Stutchbury, which had formerly been in John Tomson's tenure (*vide supra*).

Here, then, in this second alliance of Lawrence Washington with the rich widow, Amy (Pargiter) Tomson, we detect an event whose bearing upon the future destinies of the Washingtons was obviously of paramount importance. For through Amy herself Lawrence had acquired *jure uxoris* (a) two messuages, etc., in Sulgrave; (b) the farm of Sulgrave rectory; (c) the "Millfield" lands in Stutchbury; (d) the "Weldys" close in Stuchbury; (e) the "Lordesclosse," "Oxhey," and "Sulgrave

¹⁰ She married, as his first wife, William Knight, gent., of Abthorp, Northants., by whom she left an only daughter (Katherine) married to Thomas Sheppard, gent. (*Visitations of Northants.*, ed. Metcalfe, p. 31.) William Knight was the younger brother of Thomas Knight, esq., of Timsbury, Hants., the husband of Anne Wriothesley (afterwards wife of Sir Oliver Lawrence, knt., of Creech Grange, Dorset), sister of Thomas Wriothesley, 1st Earl of Southampton. It should be added that William Knight's son by a subsequent marriage, Richard Knight, esq., of Timsbury (heir to his uncle, Thomas), married Ursula Pargiter, niece of Amy Pargiter-Tomson-Washington and cousin of Elizabeth Lyte, the wife of Robert Washington, Lawrence's son and heir (*ibid.*, pp. 41, 123).

¹¹ The date of Prior Francis's grant to John Mole of property in Stuchbury, of which he and his brother, Christopher, are named as the tenants (see above).

field"; and (f) the "Townfield" and "Westfield" properties, which included a "mansion-house" and (apparently) the farm of the rectory of Stuchbury church. In addition, by March, 1538, Lawrence had leased land in Cotton called "Milleclosse," and perhaps become tenant likewise of "Broadyates" close in Hardington,—besides acquiring (before 1558, and probably by 1538) the occupation of further premises in Stuchbury, called "the Middle close," from his friend John Mole. These domains, of course, were all of them part of the possessions of the priory of St. Andrew's; and, as has been seen, if they are compared with the priory lands subsequently obtained by Lawrence by grant from the Crown in 1539 and also in 1543 (through Lord Williams of Thame), the properties in each case turn out to be similar. The rectory of Sulgrave is, however, omitted from these later grants, as being still retained in the hands of the Crown (*i.e.* until 1552); but the Close Roll entries of 1598 and 1602 (cited above) provide sufficient evidence that the Washingtons continued to enjoy the lease of the rectory-lands after the Dissolution of the Monasteries. Indeed, only in the case of some property included in the 1539 grant,—viz., certain holdings in Woodford once belonging to St. Andrew's priory, and the property in Sulgrave originally owned by the Austin priory of Canons Ashby and the Benedictine nunnery of Catesby,—is there lack of positive evidence to show whether or not Lawrence was the occupant previous to March, 1538.

But, on the whole, the conclusion seems plain enough. For the grants of 1539 and 1543 clearly must have meant no more than *the acquisition by Lawrence of the overlordship of the lands which he himself already held as tenant*. Moreover, the first John Tomson, his wife Joan, and John Tomson, their eldest son (whose widow Lawrence subsequently married), although possessing much property in Stuchbury, actually lived at Sulgrave itself, where it is evident that they were by far the most prominent inhabitants.

Hence, Amy (Pargiter) Tomson may in very truth be designated "the Heiress of Sulgrave Manor." The investigations of Sir Reginald Blomfield and of H. Clifford Smith, F.S.A. (the Honorary Historian of the Sulgrave Manor Board in London) have recently shown that there is good reason to believe that Lawrence Washington, who completed the present manor-house at Sulgrave in 1564, merely rebuilt the ancient "grange," which had existed there in the days of the monks of St. Andrew's. This grange—the original "manor-house"—was no doubt the old home of Amy (Pargiter) Tomson, into which her second husband would have moved *circa* February, 1538. Thus, we may safely assume that when in 1539 Lawrence Washington

obtained a grant from the Crown of "the manor of Sulgrave," to which he added in 1543 the rectory of Stuchbury, he was merely securing the ownership outright of those same estates which he had previously farmed, before the Dissolution of the Monasteries,¹² under St. Andrew's priory.

NOTE

In or before 1564 another John Tomson of Sulgrave married Frances Washington, eldest daughter of Lawrence Washington by Amy (Pargiter) Tomson (*Visitations of Northants.*, ed. Metcalfe, p. 55). The parentage of this third John Tomson is in doubt; but he was probably the son of Christopher Tomson (of 1538, etc.), rather than the son of the second John Tomson by a previous marriage.¹³ It is to be observed that the will of William Arderne (or Arden), gent., of Sulgrave, dated 27 April, 1564, bequeathed to "my brother John Tomson my body horse called Dolphin" and to "Robert Wasshington, son of Mr. Lawrence Wasshington, my gray gelding," and made his sister Mary Arderne executrix and the said Lawrence Washington and John Tomson overseers. The will was proved 8 January, 1565/66 by Christopher Robinson, notary public, proctor of "Mary Arderne, alias Milwarde" (P. C. C. 1 Crymes). In 1577 John Tomson and Frances (Washington), his wife, sold for £112 to Robert Washington, Lawrence's son and heir-apparent, four messuages, four cottages, three orchards, 120 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture, 2 acres of wood, and 5 acres of furze and heath in Brackley, Sulgrave, and Abthorp, Northants. (*Feet of Fines, Northants.*, Easter, 19 Elizabeth): and John Tomson is named with the same Robert Washington in a Final Concord regarding land at Sulgrave in 1588 (*ibid.*, Easter, 30 Elizabeth). On 26 March, 1591 John Tomson leased to Lawrence Tomson, his son and heir, a messuage, etc. in Sulgrave in the tenure of Joan Billing and Arthur Watts: and in December, 1595 Lawrence Tomson, gent., of Sulgrave sold for £100 to Anthony Humfrey of Sulgrave (the second husband of Magdalen Washington, sister of Frances [Washington] Tomson) "a messuage in Sulgrave called Symes House, with a close of pasture adjoining and 1½ yardlands belonging thereto in the fields of Sulgrave aforesaid, etc., all of which are now or

¹² The Porters, who subsequently became allied to the Washingtons through the Butlers of Aston-le-Walls, had similarly farmed the manor of Belton, Lincs., from St. Mary's abbey, until they acquired the lordship from the Crown in 1546.

¹³ I adopted the former hypothesis in my original article in the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* (January, 1939, p. 21); but it seems likely, from the will of William Arden, quoted below, that John Tomson was the latter's step-brother, and that William's father, Richard Arden, gent., of Whitfield, had married Christopher Tomson's widow.

late in the tenure of Joan Billing, widow, and Arthur Wattes, deceased" (Original Deeds at Sulgrave Manor). The document also mentions Lawrence Tomson's wife, Mary, and his father, John Tomson, and mother, Frances (Washington); and on December 20th an additional quitclaim to Humfrey was executed by the Tomsons' trustees, George Stafferton, esq., of Tanglesh, Berks., Thomas Broughton, gent., of Bradfield, Berks., John Sprage, and John Marryat, gents. (*ibid.*). In the entry of this latter transaction in the Feet of Fines, the property concerned is described as "one messuage, one garden, one orchard, 40 acres of land, 8 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture, half an acre of wood, and 2 acres of furze and heath in Soulgrave, Northants." (Feet of Fines, Northants., Trinity, 38 Elizabeth). In a further confirmatory deed poll to Humfrey, we find John Tomson called "of Brackley, gent."¹⁴ The heir, Lawrence Tomson, gent., is rated at 20s. in land under Sulgrave in the Lay Subsidy of 1600, though his name is omitted from the next Subsidy of 1602 (Northants. Record Soc., vol. III, pp. 74, 89); but both Lawrence and John Tomson are listed under Sulgrave in the Northamptonshire Muster of 1612 (*ibid.*, pp. 152-3).¹⁵

Besides his eldest son Lawrence, John Tomson had by Frances Washington a younger son, John (fourth of the name), who occurs as "of Sulgrave, gent., aged fifty," when deposing in an Exchequer suit regarding the presentation to the rector of Stuchbury in 1621 (Excheq. Depositions, Michaelmas, 19 James I, no. 2; and cf. *William and Mary Quarterly* for April, 1939, pp. 218-19).

Incidentally, John Tomson (the husband of Frances Washington) appears as patron of the Living of Sulgrave in 1580; since on July 20th in that year he presented Richard Taylor, clerk, to that benefice (Baker, *History of Northants.*, vol. I),—thereby affording us still further evidence of the hereditary connection of the Tomsons and their successors, the Washingtons, with Sulgrave church.

¹⁴ Cf. also *Northants. Musters, etc.* (Northants. Rec. Soc., vol. III, pp. 57, 87).

¹⁵ In 1605, Lawrence Washington (the younger) sold *inter alia* to Thomas Adkyns of Over Winchendon, Bucks., a messuage and four yardlands in Sulgrave in the tenure of Lawrence Tomson, gent.

THE WILL OF JAMES SMITH OF BARRINGTON

Contributed by CARL G. SMITH, of Watertown, Mass.

The editors of C. W. Bowen's *Woodstock Genealogies* apparently had to work from an inadequate abstract of the will of James³ Smith (*Joshua*², *James*¹), of Barrington, R. I. (then Mass.), for the will does name his wife Elizabeth and daughter Rachel Bicknell.

That his wife Elizabeth was Elizabeth Holbrook, as has often been stated, is proved by the will, dated 12 July 1699, of Captain John² Holbrook (*Thomas*¹), which contains a clause: "also I give unto my granddaughter Elizabeth the wife of James Smith five pounds sterling."

A copy of the will of James Smith follows, made from a certified copy of the original document at the Taunton Registry.

In the Name of God Amen: the 15th day of January Anno Dom one thousand Seven hundred thirty nine or forty: I. James Smith of Barrington in the County of Bristol in newingland yeoman: being weak of body; but of sound disposing mind and memory (blessed be God) calling to mind ye mortality of my body; yt it is appointed unto all men once to die: Do make and ordaine this my Last Will and Testament: principally and first of all I give and recomd. my soul to God yt Gave it: and my body to be decently enterd: att ye discretion of my Executor hereafter named: hoping for a Glorious Resurrection, thro ye power and Grace of my Redeemer And as touching such worldly Estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me, I will and dispose of ye same in ye following manner

Imprimis My will is yt my just debts, and funeral charges be paid by my Executor out of what I shall hereafter give to him:

Item I Give and bequeath unto my beloved wife Elizabeth to her heirs and assigns, all my indore movables (Slaves only Excepted) and one half of my Live Stock, and fifty pounds money to be paid to her by my Executor within a year after my discease, and my horse: I also Give her during her remaining my widow, the use and improvt of all my real Estate housing and Lands and my negro man, and woman.

Item: I, Give and bequeat unto by Eldest Son: Ebenezer Smith five shillings to be paid him by my Executor which with what he has had already is his full portion:

Item I Give and Bequeath unto my belovd Son: Joshua Smith, to him, his Heirs and assigns forevr that fifty five acres of Land, and Meadow at Muscatush, where he now dwells, with ye housing and apurtenance: thereto belonging; And my negro man after ye decease of my wife, he paying Sixty pounds in good passing bills of Credit. to my beloved Daughter Leah Paine, or her Heirs: and Sixty pounds in ^{sd} passing bills of Credit: unto my belovd Daughter, Rachel Bicknal, or her Heirs: and ten pounds to my belovd daughter Lidia Paine, or her heirs: in case my negro woman die before my wife:

Item: I Give and bequeath unto my belovd Daughter Lidia Paine, to her; her Heirs and assigns forever my negro woman, to be possed and enjoyed by her after ye decease of my wife

Item I, Give and bequeath unto my belovd Son James Smith, to him, his Heirs and assigns forever: all the rest of my Estate real and personal, my housing and Lands, to be possessed and enjoyed by him att ye decease of my wife, or upon her mariage, and all other my Estate, not particularly disposed of in this my Will, to be free and Clear, to him his Heirs and assigns att my disease, he paying his Mother as above, and to My beloved: daughter Abigail Paine or her heirs ye sum of Sixty pounds: in good passing bills of Credit & to my belovd Daughter Elizabeth Tiffany Sixty pounds in Like passing bills of Credit & to my beloved Daughter Ruth Bicknal ye Like Sum of Sixty pounds: and to my Daughter Lidia ten pounds in Case my negro woman, die before My Wife, and I hereby Constitute appointe and ordaine my Son James Smith Sole Executor of this my Last Will and Testament, and do herby make Null and void all other Wills by me heretofore made; ratifying and Confirming this, and this only, to be my Last Will and Testament

In witness whereof I have hereunto Sett my hand and seal the day and year above written

James Smith Seal

Signed Sealed published pronounced
and declar'd by the sd James Smith as
his Last Will and Testament In
presence of us the Subscribers

Thomas Kinnicut

Thomas Jollis

David Turner

THE COMPANIONS OF THE CONQUEROR

By G. ANDREWS MORIARTY, A.M., LL.B., F.A.S.G., F.S.A.,
of Ogunquit, Maine

In his review of "The Falaise Roll" in THE AMERICAN GENEALOGIST, July 1939 (pp. 56-63), this writer pointed out that a list of the tenants who can actually be proved to have been present at the Battle of Hastings is a very small one and must be based upon the named figures in the Bayeux Tapestry and upon William of Poictiers and Guy of Amiens, and the naming of certain persons by Orderic Vitalis, about whom he may be presumed to have had special knowledge. He further stated that the names recorded in the Roman de Rou of Robert Wace, the Battle Abbey Roll and its derivatives, the Dives Roll and the Falaise Roll cannot be accepted as proof of a man's presence at the battle. He further pointed out that from certain other evidence a second list might be compiled of persons who were most probably present and expressed the hope that such lists would be compiled at some future date.

It is very gratifying to be able to state that two such lists have at last been compiled by Prof. David Douglas and have been printed in an English periodical called "History" for September 1943 (pp. 129-147) and it is a matter of satisfaction to

note that Prof. Douglas has, quite independently, worked along the lines suggested in the review. The first list of those whose presence at the battle is assured, and which is in all probability final, consists of twenty-seven names. The second list of those who were probably present is based upon charter evidence, i.e., those who attested Duke William's charters under circumstances which renders it most probable that they took part in the expedition. This writer was pleased to note that among these names Prof. Douglas lists Pons and suggests that he may be the progenitor of the Cliffords, as was suggested in the aforementioned review and still earlier in a note in the Genealogical Department of the *Boston Transcript*. Prof. Douglas points out that his second list will probably be enlarged after an intensive and critical study has been made of the Norman charters, a thing which has not yet been done.

As these lists of Prof. Douglas are based upon evidence, which, to this writer, seems conclusive it seems well to place them before the American genealogical public, as ones upon which there may be complete reliance.

List of those who were certainly at Hastings:

- *Eustace Count of Boulogne.
- *Robert Count of Mortain.
- *William, son of Count Richard of Evreux.
- *Geoffrey, son of Rotrou, Count of Mortagne and Perche.
- Odo, Bishop of Bayeux.
- Geoffrey, Bishop of Coutances.
- *William fitz Osbern.
- *Aimeri, Vicomte de Thouars, the Poictivin.
- *Walter Giffard.
- *Ralf de Toeni.
- *Hugh de Montfort.
- *Hugh de Grantmesnil.
- *William de Warenne.
- *Robert, son of Roger de Beaumont.
- *William Malet.
- Gulbert d'Affray.
- Robert de Vitot.
- *Engenulf de l'Aigle.
- Gerelmus de Panileuse.
- (**) Robert fitz Ernis.
- Roger, son of Turold.
- Turstin son of Rou.
- Erchembald son of Erchembald the Vicomte.
- Vitalis.
- *Wadard.
- Taillefer.
- A member of the house of Ponthieu ("Pontivi nobilis haeres").
- Perhaps Count Gui I.

List of those witnessing Norman charters under circumstances which render it most probable that they accompanied the expedition:

*Gerald the Seneschal (grandfather of William de Roumare).

*Rodulf the Chamberlain (? de Tancarville).

Hugh d'Ivry, the Pincerna.

*Richard fitz Gilbert (de Clare).

*Pons (ancestor of the Cliffsors).

In addition to these the following, who witnessed Duke William's charter made at Caen on 17 June 1066 (*Gall. Christ. XI*, Instr. col. 59), were, I think, most probably at Hastings:

*Richard the Vicomte of the Avranchin (father of Hugh Lupus).

*Ranulf the Vicomte of the Bessin.

*Ralf Tesson.

*Fulk d'Aunou.

* Those from whom descent can be traced.

THE FAMILY OF THOMAS⁴ VERDON OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

By WINIFRED LOVERING HOLMAN, S.B., of Lexington, Mass.*

THOMAS⁴ VERDON (*Jacob*³, *Thomas*², *Jacob*¹), eldest son† of Jacob Verdon and Femmetje Willems Westervelt, baptised in Brooklyn, New York, 23 September 1683, living in July 1754. He married, around 1705, AARIANTJE SEBRING, baptised in Flatbush, New York, 22 July 1683, living in July 1756, daughter of Cornelius Sebring, by his wife, Aeltje Frederickse Lubbertse.

Captain Totten's article (*Record*, vol. 64) contains all that he knew about this Thomas⁴ Verdon. The will of the latter's father, Jacob, is noted on page 115 of the said account, (published Volume 3 of the *New York Wills*), dated 30 Apr. 1740 and proved 17 Mar. 1743. In this document the testator states: "I leave to my eldest son Thomas £10 and no more, and it is my will that he shall pay to my executors the sum of £275 for which he has given his bond to me, dated August 30, 1715."

We see baptisms in Volume II of the *New York Dutch Church Records*, of some of the children of William Gilbert, by his wife, Aaltje Verdon, recalling that the latter's brother, Thomas Verdon Jr., married Gilbert's sister, Margaret (Gilbert) Lusher, a young widow:

Adriaantje, bapt. 14 July 1742, geboren den 8 dezer, of Willem Gilbert, and Aaltje Fardon; wit: Fredryk Sebring and Caatje Sebring Wed v. Jan Bon. (page 95). (Catharine Sebring widow of John Hibon.)
Aaltje, bapt. 8 Apr. 1749, of Willem Gilbert and Aaltje Verdon; wit: Abraham Marshalk and Maria Sebring z.h.v. (page 141).

* Compiled for Mrs. Edwin Sibley Webster of Boston. The evidence here given clearly indicates that Femmetje (Phebe), wife of Abraham Van Gelder, was daughter of Thomas⁴ Verdon, and not the Femmetje daughter of Jacob Verdon who was bapt. 30 Aug. 1727 but not mentioned in her father's will (*N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record*, 64: 121; 75: 57).

† Was he the eldest son by birth, or the eldest living son in 1740? It would seem, by the notes that Totten gives, page 117, re William, that Thomas may have been the eldest son by birth. W. L. H.

Aaltje, bapt. 13 Feb. 1751, of Willem Gilbert and Aaltje Verdon; wit: Isaac Verdon and Femmetje Verdon j.d. (page 175).
 Isaac, bapt. 9 May 1753, of Willem Gilbert and Aaltje Verdon; wit: Isaac Verdon and Cornelia huis v. Corns Marshalk. (page 184).
 Aaltje, bapt. 8 Jan. 1755, of Willem Gilbert and Aaltje Fardon; wit: Thomas Fardon, Femmetje Fardon huis v.v. Ab^m Van Gelder. (page 199).

In addition, Margrietje Gilbert h.v. van Thomas Verdon Junior, witnessed the baptism of Maria Gilbert, in 1740. The appearance of the above Verdons, Marshalks and Sebrings proves, without any doubt, the identity of Aaltje Verdon, wife of William Gilbert; she was the daughter of Thomas and Aariantje (Sebring) Verdon.

The following baptisms from Volume II of the *New York Dutch Church* are concerned with the children of Thomas⁵ Verdon, son of Thomas and Aariantje (Sebring) Verdon:

4 Mar. 1741, Thomas Fardon Jr., and Margrieta Gilbert had Thomas; wit: Willem Gilbert and Aaltje Fardon z.h.v. (page 85)
 27 Apr. 1743, Thomas Fardon and Margrietje Gilbert had Maria; wit: Willem Gilbert, Jannetje Van Zant h.v.v. John Co. (page 101)
 7 Dec. 1748, Thomas Verdon Jr., and Margreta Gilbert had Abraham; wit: Thomas Verdon, Aaltje Verdon h.v.v. Willem Gilbert. (page 148)
 26 Aug. 1750, Thomas Fardon and Margrita had Adrianna; wit: Abraham Fardon, Cornelia Fardon j.d. (page 161)
 13 Dec. 1752, Thomas Verdon and Margrieta Gilbert had Willem; wit: Joris Harsing, Maria Gilbert s.h.v. (page 181)
 28 July 1754, Thomas Fardon and Margreta Gilbert had Arent; wit: Arent Gilbert, Elizabeth Gilbert j.d. (page 195)
 11 Feb. 1756, Thomas Fardon and Margreta Gilbert had Isaac; wit: Isaac Fardon, Femmetje Fardon h.v. Ab^m v. Gelder. (page 208)
 17 Aug. 1757, Thomas Fardon and Margarita Gilbert had Johannes; wit: Johannes Gilbert, Femmetje Fardon. (page 221)
 15 June 1760, Thomas Fardon and Margrieta Gilbert had Margrieta; wit: Willem Gilbert, Aaeltje Fardon z.h.v. (page 243)
 29 Aug. 1762, Thomas Fardon and Margarita Gilbert had Cornelia; wit: Isaac Fardon, Maria Pardon. (page 260)

The father, Thomas⁴ Verdon, acted as a sponsor in these baptisms from the same source; as italicized; also his wife:

28 Mar. 1736, Abraham Marshalk and Maria Sebring have Abraham; wit: Thomas Verdon and Aariantje Sebring s.h.v. (page 49)
 In 1740, Thomas Vardon witnesses two different Gilbert Baptisms—probably Thomas Jr. (page 83)
 11 Feb. 1747, Thomas Vardon with William and Margaret Gilbert witnessed a Harsing-Gilbert baptism. (page 131)
 In 1749, Thomas Vardon, with Aaltje Verdon wife of William Gilbert, witnessed the baptism of a child of Thomas Fardon, Jr. (*vide ante*)
 28 July 1754, Abraham Fardon and Experience Hedges had Thomas; wit: "Thomas Fardon Senr Aaltje Fardon huis v Van Willm Gilbert" (page 195)
 21 July 1756, Isaac Fardon and Catharina Pells had Thomas; wit: Abraham Fardon and Ariaantje Sebring h.v. Thomas Fardon. (page 212)
 17 Apr. 1757, Arent Gilbert and Anna Mandeviel had Maria; wit: Willem Gilbert, Maria Gilbert huis v. van Thomas Fardon. (page 219)

1 Jan. 1764, Abraham Van Gelder and Femmetje Fardon have twins: Abraham and Thomas; wit: William Gilbert and Aaltje Fardon z.h.v. Thomas Fardon and Margrieta z.h.v. (page 270)

15 Nov. 1767, Beekman Van Buren and Elizabeth Gilbert had Willem; wit: Willem Gilbert Margritta Gilbert h.v. Thomas Fardon. (page 300)

24 May 1772, Abraham Vardon and Elizabeth Visses have Thomas; wit: Thomas Fardon and Margareta Gilbert h.v. (page 328)

Note that Arriantje Fardon married David Schuyler and had twins: Thomas Fardon and Margareta Gilbert, with others, witness in 1774; they again witness for a child of the same in 1775. (page 338 and page 345)

So, from the above, we know that Thomas⁴ Vardon, baptised in 1683, was living as late as 28 July 1754 and that his wife was alive, 21 July 1756. His land records have not been examined and there appears to be no formal settlement of his estate in the Surrogate's Records. Therefore one would expect to find settlement, in the deeds, of his property by his heirs.

Children of Thomas and Aariantje (Sebring) Verdon, perhaps born in Brooklyn: (order of birth uncertain)

- i. THOMAS, Jr.⁵, b. about 1710; m. 17 Oct. 1740, New York Dutch Church, MARGRIETJE (GILBERT) LUSHER, bapt. same, 27 Mar. 1720, daughter of William and Maria (Van Zandt) Gilbert, who had m. (1) Benjamin Lusher; she was named in her father's will of 1769. Thomas Jr., was a wheelwright and lived in New York; in 1784, a daughter Anne Ward, by which time Margaret was deceased. Their children's baptisms appear on the previous pages, they were: *Thomas*, 1741; *Maria*, 1743; *Abraham*, 1748; *Adrianna*, m. David Schuyler; *William*, 1752; *Arent*, 1754; *Isaac*, 1756; *Johannes*, 1757; *Margrieta*, 1760; *Cornelia*, 1762. Thomas and Margaret, his wife, were alive in 1775.*
- ii. AELTJE, b. about 1720; m. 23 May 1740, New York Dutch Church, WILLIAM GILBERT, brother of Margaret (Gilbert) (Lusher) Verdon, wife of Thomas Verdon Jr.
- iii. ISAAC, witnessed a Gilbert baptism, 13 Feb. 1751, etc.; m. 8 July 1753, New York Dutch Church, CATALINA PELLS; perhaps m. (2), 25 Feb. 1764, ELIZABETH KING. His son, *Thomas*⁶, by Catalina, was bapt. 1756, *vide ante*; doubtless other issue.
- iv. ABRAHAM, had wife EXPERIENCE HEDGES, 28 July 1754, when son *Thomas*⁶, baptised, *vide ante*; doubtless other issue.
- v. FEMMETJE, witnessed a Gilbert baptism, 13 Feb. 1751, then unmarried; as Pheby Fardon, she m. 26 May 1751, New York Dutch Church, ABRAHAM VAN GELDER. They had twins, *Abraham* and *Thomas*, bapt. 1 Jan. 1764, *vide ante*. She wit. other baptisms, *vide ante*.
- vi. CORNELIA, witnessed a Verdon baptism, 26 Aug. 1750, then unmarried, *vide ante*.
- vii. CATHARINA; m. 26 May 1750, CORNELIUS MARSCHALK. (New York Dutch Church.)

Note: Jacob Fardon and Allada Cypher, 2 May 1762 (New York Marriage Licenses). Henry Dufouer and Mary Fardon, 13 Jan. 1763 (New York Dutch Church).

* See burials of his children under name of "Pardon" in New York Dutch Burials.

CORRECTION TO THE ARTICLE ROBERT PARSONS OF EASTHAMPTON, L. I.

(Vol. 20, pp. 148-159)

H. CLIFFORD CAMPION, JR. and PAUL H. TOWNSEND, Contributors

ROBERT PARSONS was at Lynn, Massachusetts, owning land in 1638. Made a Freeman on March 14, 1639; sat on the Jury at Salem on March 25, 1640 as "Robert Parsons of Lynn." At a Court held at Salem on January 26, 1649, Robert Parsons freed from training on account of infirmity (Annals of Lynn, Salem Quarterly Court Records), showing that he had reached his 60th year.

Many of the first settlers of Southampton and Easthampton came from Lynn, Massachusetts, and it is not surprising that we find Robert Parsons first there.

JOHN³ PARSONS (*John², Robert¹*), cooper, did not come to Cape May County as early as John Parsons, weaver. He did not appear in Cape May County before June 14, 1697 when he bought 125 acres at Cold Spring, Cape May County, from Jonathan³ Forman (*John², John¹*). He may have married before he came to Cape May, but there is no indication of this. If he did marry, he may have had a daughter Mehetabel, wife of Nathaniel Norton; or, Nathaniel Norton's father, Nathaniel, Senior, may have left a second wife who as a young widow may have become John Parsons' first wife. Either supposition would account for the wording in Nathaniel Norton's will of 1721.

Jonathan³ Forman (*John², John¹*) of Jamaica, Long Island, married before November 10, 1685 (probably 1684) Elizabeth Carmen, daughter of Caleb Carmen of that place. She was probably then about 16 years old. Caleb Carmen removed to Cape May about 1685, for the New Jersey Legislature of that year made him a Justice of the Peace for Cape May, and at a Court held September 4, 1685 at Burlington, Caleb Carmen and John Carmen were involved in a suit against one Evan Davis of Cape May. On March 25, 1688, he leased from Adlord Bowde of Burlington, New Jersey, attorney for Dr. Daniel Cox, 1200 acres of land for seven years with an option to buy at a certain price. This land was on Cold Spring Creek. On March 3rd, and 4th, 1691, Dr. Daniel Cox sold all his Cape May holdings to the West Jersey Society in England subject to the above option. Caleb Carmen, being a millwright, built the first tide mill there and here he and his married children lived. Carmen died intestate in 1693 without exercising his option, but several of his children and sons-in-law Jonathan Pine and Jonathan Forman bought under the option. Jonathan Forman bought

250 acres, 125 acres of which, as above stated, he sold to John Parsons, cooper. Jonathan Pine calls Jonathan Forman "brother-in-law," in his will.

Aaron³ Leaming stated that Jonathan³ Forman (John², John¹), who was the grandfather of his wife Sarah, "about 1698 moved to Philadelphia and bought a tract of land on Society Hill where he lived for two or three years and there died—and there my father-in-law was born; the widow soon returned to Cape May."

This widow living adjacent to John Parsons, cooper, married him about 1701.

By Jonathan Forman, Elizabeth had:

1. John Forman; who died January 20, 1715 (as per Thomas Leaming's account of those who died in the epidemic of that winter).
2. Charity Forman; who married John (son of Samuel) Matthews who died in 1715 leaving a will naming a daughter Elizibah Matthews who married on April 19, 1731 Nathaniel Norton, Jr. She probably bore her husband a posthumous son William Matthews who was left a cow and a calf in the will of John Parsons her half-brother. After John Matthews' death, his widow married William Mulford and is mentioned in his will in 1751.
3. Jonathan Forman; born about 1698 or 99, died intestate 1754; married first, Sarah _____, and by this wife he was father of Mary Forman, born March 12, 1719/20, who married Aaron⁴ Leaming (Aaron³, Christopher¹); married second about 1745 Patience, born May, 1727, daughter of Richard Shaw by whom he had several other children.

By Jonathan Forman, Elizabeth Carmen may have been the mother of Mehetabel, wife of Nathaniel Norton, which would explain the wording in Norton's will of 1721. However, Norton apparently did not come to Cape May County before his marriage, so far as the writer has been able to determine, nor are there any transactions among the children of Nathaniel Norton or Elizabeth (Carmen, Forman) Parsons which would indicate any relationship, so the wording referred to in Nathaniel's will still needs an explanation.

Elizabeth (Carmen, Forman) Parsons by her second husband John Parsons had the following children:

1. Sarah Parsons; born November 14, 1702, probat'y married Josiah Edwards about 1722; died before her mother, leaving a number of children, among whom was Mary Edwards.
2. John Parsons; born March 7, 1706; married Bethia Eldridge.
3. Abigail Parsons; born February 3, 1709; married Joshua Stites.
4. Robert Parsons; born June 9, 1710; married Sarah Eldridge.
(The above dates of birth are entered in the Cape May County Court Records.)
5. Elizabeth Parsons; probably born about 1712, died 1760; married about 1732 Thomas⁴ Hand (Josiah³, Shamgar², John¹).

It is the writer's thought that probably the widow Elizabeth (Carmen, Forman) Parsons was making her home with the youngest daughter at the time she wrote her will and therefore probably thought of her first in naming her daughters.

Lydia, Bethia, Sarah and Jacob, called "Parsons" in the New Jersey Will Abstracts in the account of the Estate of John Parsons, Jr., dated March 19, 1732, were not "Parsons" but "Eldridges," being brothers and sisters of Elisha Eldridge. Ezekiel Eldridge was executor of John Parsons, Jr.'s will, and also executor under the will of his brother Elisha Eldridge. He made the account of both estates under the date of March 19, 1732. The person making the abstracts confused one estate with the other. An examination of the original accounts clears up the matter.

**CORRECTIONS TO THE ARTICLE
JOHN PARSONS OF EASTHAMPTON, L. I. AND
CAPE MAY, WEST JERSEY**

(Vol. 20, pp. 159-162)

H. CLIFFORD CAMPION, JR. and PAUL H. TOWNSEND, Contributors

JOHN PARSONS, weaver, was the maternal grandfather of Aaron³ Leaming and of him Aaron Leaming says, "John Parsons, weaver, of Easthampton, Long Island, was born at Windsor in New England, and had two brothers: Ebenezer and Samuel." This proves John Parsons (Aaron Leaming's maternal grandfather) is the son of Thomas¹ Parsons of Windsor, a soldier in the Pequot War, 1637, who died September 23, 1661. He married June 28, 1641, Lydia Brown (who married 2nd, November 30, 1664, Eltweed Pomeroy), by whom he had the following children:

1. Bethia; born May 27, 1642.
2. Abigail; born January 21, 1644.
3. Thomas; born August 9, 1645.
4. John²; the above, born November 13, 1647.
5. Mercy; born July 23, 1652.
6. Ebenezer; born May 14, 1655.
7. Samuel; born July 18, 1657.
8. Joseph; born May 1, 1661.

Joshua Garlick, Jr., of Easthampton kept an account book, the earliest entry in which is dated February 16, 1671. After his death, which occurred August 24, 1677, there were entries by John Parsons and John Garlick (who died in 1734), and

after that more entries were made by Aaron Leaming. It gives a great deal of information about these people. The original book is now deposited in the Cape May County Historical and Genealogical Society at Cape May Court House, New Jersey. In the front of this book it is endorsed, "John Parsons, weaver, his book—May 21, 1679 I was married; April 10, 1680 my daughter Lydia was born." Lydia married as a 2nd husband, Aaron² Leaming (Christopher¹), and was the mother of Aaron³ Leaming.

In the handwriting of John Parsons there appears a poem to Elizabeth (Hardy) Garlick written in 1679, which evidently won her heart, and is as follows:

Dear Sweet and precious jewell of my heart
The only object which causes my smart
Dear E you whose cheek a crimson dye
Bedecks like sweet aurora in the sky.

"Tis you I mean, you alone I crave
Your vassal and your humble slave
Could I my wishes or your love obtain
I value not the riches of the main.

Grant me this request my pretty parrot
Admit me this night into the garret
Wherein I my heart at present sore opprest
May secretly convey into your breast.

My arms your tender body shall embrace
And print a thousand kisses on your face.

The above Elizabeth Hardy, who according to Aaron Leaming married Joshua Garlick, Jr., about 1664, was the daughter of Richard Hardy, who was at Concord, Mass., in 1639 and removed to Stamford, Conn., in 1650. He served three terms in the General Court. He married about 1645 or 1650, Ann Huested, the daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Huested; she was born about 1623 and died December 13, 1707, at Stamford; her husband died at Stamford in 1683. Richard Hardy left a will on file at Fairfield, Conn., in which he mentions among his children, Mrs. Elizabeth Pearson.

In this same little book, it gives in Aaron³ Leaming's handwriting, the children of Joshua Garlick, Jr. and Elizabeth Hardy as follows:

1. Hannah Garlick; born 1665, died 1734; married Henry Stites and was mother to the family of Stites at Cape May, viz. Henry, Richard, John, Joshua, Josiah, Mary and Phebe.
2. John Garlick; died a bachelor 1734.
3. Joshua Garlick; born October 1672.
4. Elizabeth Garlick; born 1675; married a Thompson and lived and died on Long Island—(so she was not the wife of John Parsons, cooper).

5. Abiah Garlick; born September 18, 1677; married Caesar Hoskins and settled on the first fast land on the East side of the Morris River, above the Bay, and was the mother of:

1. Caesar Hoskins
2. John Hoskins
3. Merey Hoskins
4. Thomas Hoskins

Elizabeth (Hardy, Garlick) Parsons by her 2nd husband had:

6. Lydia Parsons; born April 10, 1680; by her 2nd husband Aaron² Leaming (Christopher¹), she was the mother of Aaron³ Leaming, the diarist.

Elizabeth (Hardy, Garlick, Parsons) Fish died at Cape May on May 1, 1696.

✓ NEW LONDON PROBATE RECORDS

FILES BEFORE 1710

Abstracted by DONALD LINES JACOBUS, M.A.

[Continued from Vol. 20, p. 192]

SWADDLE, WILLIAM, of Groton. File No. 5221. Will 10 April 1707, proved 24 Sept. 1707. Property to my beloved wife during her life. One-half of my lands to my Eldest son William; to son John, the other half. To each of my daughters, Anna, Elizabeth, Mary, Hannah, Sarah, Hirena [Irene], £5 to be paid by my two sons William and John when they come to possess their Lands. Friend m^r Ephraim Woodbridge exec'r, and wife exec'x. Wit.: Thomas Dunbar, Hannah Morgan, Elizabeth Sebury (her mark). The last two acknowledged their signatures, 24 Sept., and Thomas Dunbarr made oath 30 Sept.

Inventory taken 3 Sept. 1707 by James Morgan and Andut [?] Bushat [?]. The Names of the Children & theire age: Anna 21, Elizabeth 17, William 14, Mary 12, Hannah 10, Sarah 8, John 6, Irena 4.

TILLETSOON, JONATHAN, of Lyme. File No. 5294. Inventory taken 9 Dec. 1709 by Matthew Beckwith, Amos Tinker and Pet^r Pratt. Total, £693:14:01. Mary Tillotson, widow and Relict, made oath 13 Dec. 1709.

Deuition made 3 Mar. 1710/11 by Amos Tinker and Samuel Maruin. 1. the widow's one third. 2. the Eldest son Jonathan. 3. John tiletsongs portion deliuered to Jonathan tillotson He being Gardin. 4. daued tiletsong his portion. the tow daughters mary and sarah [sic] tiletsong. James and Samuel tileson [sic].

The birth of the Children of Jonathan Tilletson

Jonathan Tilletson [blank]
 John Tilletson was born 29 Mar. 1692
 Dauid Tilletson was borne 17 Nov. 1694
 Jeams Tilletson was borne 23 July 1697
 Samuell Tilletson was borne 20 Sept. 1698.
 Marah Tilletson was borne 21 Mar. 1700
 Temporane Tilletson was borne 23 Aug. 1704

Receipt 3 Mar. 1710/11 of Jonathan Tillit [so signed; Tiletson in document] of Lyme to mother for £107.1.9 for portion; also received as Gardin of my brother John, £53.10.10½; mentions "my wifes nursing of my mother in her sickness." Wit.: Amos Tinker, Samuel Maruin.

Receipt 24 July 1713 of William Bordin of Lyme as Gardian to Samuel and Temprance Tilotson Children to Jonathan Tiletson of Lyme dec'd, to Widow marey Tiletson.

Richard Chadwick, 21 Aug. 1717, haue receued of my honored mother in law, adm'x to the estate of my honnored father in lawe Jonathan Tillitson late of Lyme, £53.10.10 for my wifes portion of her father's estate also right in my brother James portion.

Letter of Mary tillitson, Lyme 13 1718 [sic], unable to come to Court by reason of the mesals in my family; good autograph.

Receipt 10 Aug. 1719 of dauid tillitson to mother Mary tillitson for £53.10.10 from father's estate, likewise my part of my brother James tillitson Estate; same 11 Aug. 1719 from John tillitson to mother for my part of my brother James's Estate, also as Guardian to my sister Temperance.

TRACY, JOHN, of Norwich. File No. 5348. Will 15 June 1702, proved 29 Oct. 1702. To my Loueing wiff a third of personall estate the labour of my two younger sons untell the come of age my sons John & Joseph [to] allow their mother 14 or 15 bushels of the severall sorts of graine [etc.]. Winslow may be put out a whill into some good place vnto some trade To my son John a duble portion [to include homelot]. To my daughter elizabeth a single portion ekquall with Joseph & Winslow To son Joseph halff soe much as John wife & son John Exec'rs. Brothers Solomon & daniell & brother Waterman oversears.

Inventory of estate of m^r John Tracy who decessed August th 16 1702 taken by Simon Huntington, Caleb Abel, Samuel Griswold, Selectmen. The widow Mary made oath at Norwich, 14 Sept. 1702.

TRACY, JONATHAN, JR., of Preston. File No. 5350. Bond 21 Sept. 1704 of Anna Tracy of Stonington, Adm'x, with surety Gershom Palmer of same.

Inventory amounting to £101.11.06 of estate of "Jonathan Tracy junio^r of Preston dasaced february 25 1704" taken by Jonathan Tracy, Gershom Palmer, Peter Branch. The widow and two children jonathan Tracy about two yer and half ould annah Tracy four monthes ould. The widow Annah Tracy made oath, 19 Sept. 1704.

"detes paid out of the estaet of Jonathan trasi desesed to his father trasi to his father palmer i am also indeted to my fathar palmer for my being with him ever senc my loving housband died and my 2 cheldren"—signed Anna Tracy; undated, in 1704 file.

TULLEY, JOHN, of Saybrook. File No. 5391. Bond of Mary Tulley, widow (signed by mark, M) and William Tulley, both of Saybrook, Adm'rs of Estate of m^r John Tully late of Saybrook, 4 June 1702. Wit.: Daniell Taylor, John Clark.

Inventory of the "Estate of M^r John Tulley of Say-Brook deceased the 4th: day of Octob^r 1701: presented by Mary Tulley his Widdow" appraised by Mr. Robert Chapman and Lieut. John Clarke; they made oath in Say-Brooke 27 May 1702 before Daniell Taylor, Justice. The Children and their ages: John Tulley y^e Eldest son, William Tulley, Lyddia Tulley, Mary Tulley, Debora Tulley, all of age, Hephsebah Tulley 12 yeares old. Mention of "sixteen pound paid to John Tulley out of the Estate in my husband's lifetime of which my son William Lent my husband Eight pounds to pay it."

TURNER, EZEKIEL, of New London. File No. 5400. Bond of Susana Turner of New London, Adm'x, with surety Richard Christophers, 9 Nov. 1705.

Inventory of Estate of Ezekiel Turner taken 11 May 1704 by John Keny, Eben^r Griffen, George Denison. Total, £217.10.06. Names of the Children [9 Nov. 1705]: sarah Turner 23, susana Turner 21, Mary 19, Ruth 16, Lydea 15, Grace 13, Hannah 11, Elizth 9, Ezekiell 6, Lucretia 4, Abigail 2. The widow made oath, 10 Nov. 1705.

20 Jun^e 1707. Articles delivered by the Deceased to Jonathan Calkin as part of his wives portion [and] to Adam Picket as part of his wives portion.

Division received 29 Nov. 1707. The Widdow Sarah y^e Eldest Daughter Susanna y^e Second Daughter Mary y^e Third Daughter Ruth y^e fourth Daughter Lydia y^e fifth Daughter Grace y^e sixth Daughter Hannah y^e Seventh Daughter Elizabeth y^e eighth Daughter Ezekiel y^e son Lucretia y^e ninth Daughter Abigail y^e tenth Daughter.

A STUDY OF THE IDENTITY OF THOMAS WOOD, OF ROWLEY, MASS., AND HIS WIFE, ANN

By G. L. HOWE, M.D., of Rochester, N. Y.

(A) THOMAS WOOD

Practically all authorities consulted regard Thomas Wood, inferentially at least, as first generation and most of them so state. Two printed sources, however, consider him to have been the son of William Wood, of Concord, Mass. To learn which, if either, of these views is correct, a digest of all available material on the subject was made with rather surprising results, the evidence pointing strongly to his being not first, but second generation and the son, not of William of Concord, but of Edward of Charlestown, Mass.

I—*The Case for William¹ Wood*

Cutter (to be read with reservations) believes that Thomas Wood, of Rowley, was the son of the author, William Wood, of Concord. Shattuck, in his History of Concord, includes a Thomas in his list of the children of William Wood and states the latter was author of "New England's Prospect" and a resident of Concord. Finally, a Boston Transcript correspondent believes Thomas Wood, of Rowley, was the son of William Wood, of Concord. (B. T. Oct. 7, 1939, L. P. W. answering 9215.5 M. E. H. P. Sept. 16, 1939.)

No two authorities seem to agree on the identity, location and family of William Wood. This may be accounted for, no doubt, by the fact that there were a number of contemporaneous William Woods in Massachusetts in the early seventeenth century.

Nothing in the way of land or probate records has been found to connect Thomas Wood, of Rowley, with William Wood, of Concord.

The repetition of names is perhaps the strongest point in the argument for William Wood. He is credited by Shattuck with eight children, including Thomas, Abigail and Ruth. The name Abigail is repeated no less than five times in the third and fourth generations, while Ruth also appears five times in the same period, although most of these names are in the line of Thomas² and consequently less significant.

Just as Samuel² Hunt (Thomas Wood's probable brother-in-law) removed from Concord to Ipswich (adjoining Rowley), so it would have been entirely reasonable for Thomas Wood to have made practically the same migration and at about the

same time (1654), but the evidence for this is lacking. It is also suggestive that Josiah³ Wood, son of Thomas, removed from his birthplace in Rowley to Concord.

Nothing from an occupational standpoint was found to favor the case for William Wood.

William Wood mentions a son Thomas in his will, but this refers to his son-in-law, Thomas Wheeler, who married his daughter Ruth.

II—*The Case for Edward¹ Wood*

Savage does not agree with Cutter and Shattuck concerning the kinship between Thomas² and William¹. Also numerous Boston Transcript correspondents are of the opinion that Thomas was the son of Edward of Charlestown. Finally, "Old Families of Concord" (1887), by Potter, does not include Thomas in the list of William's children nor does the William Wood Genealogy do so. In fact, the latter lists but two children, Michael and Ruth. It is strongly supported in so doing, for the will of William Wood mentions only his daughter Ruth, her husband Thomas Wheeler, his son Michael and Michael's daughter, Abigail Hosmer.

An abundance of land records points clearly to the connection between Edward¹ Wood of Charlestown and Thomas² Wood of Rowley.

Charlestown Deeds—1 Nov. 1639. Edward Wood, a baker, buys half interest in a house in Charlestown from William Brackenbury, also a baker and of Charlestown, with the provision that Brackenbury shall not engage in the baking business as long as the two live together.

Charlestown Deeds. Obadiah² Wood sold five acres of Charlestown property to Joseph³ Carter, thus proving the former's residence at Charlestown before removing to Ipswich.

Charlestown Deeds—1650. Solomon¹ Phipps exchanges land with Joseph² Carter.

Charlestown Deeds—(Date lacking). Widow Elizabeth Phipps sells Josiah Wood house and one acre of land.

Ipswich Deeds—4: 34. Obadiah² Wood, Sr., of Ipswich, deeds to "my brother Josiah and my couzen (nephew?), Samuel² Phipps, of Charlestown," his residence, ground, bakery, three acres of marsh land on Plum Island, horse, etc.

Charlestown Deeds—2: 218 (1655). William Ballantine to Edward Wood.

Charlestown Deeds—1656. Samuel² Carter sells land to Solomon Phipps.

Charlestown Deeds—3: 336 (1659). Elizabeth (—) Wood to

Frauncis Marshall.

Charlestown Deeds—1672. Robert¹ and Elizabeth Chalkley sell to Solomon² Phipps, two acres of land.

Charlestown Deeds—1675/6. Widow Elizabeth Chalkley sells to Josiah Wood 1½ acres of land adjoining the property of Solomon² Phipps.

Charlestown Deeds—1676/7. Elizabeth Chalkley sells Josiah Wood additional property.

Charlestown Deeds—1677. Samuel³ Carter sells land to Josiah Wood.
 Charlestown Deeds—1678. Elizabeth² Wood Phipps sells to Josiah Wood
 (brother¹) her house and lot which adjoined property of her son, Solomon.

These and numerous other transactions show clearly the close interrelation between the Wood, Mousall, Phipps and Brackenbury families of Charlestown.

And, Record of "Assignment of Wages" in King Philip's War (1676) (Ref. N. E. Hist. Gen. Register, 43:277). On a list for the purpose of "assignment of wages" on account of military service in King Philip's War, the following men are shown among others as residing in Charlestown. In 1676 their ages were:

Solomon ² Phipps	31
*Obadiah ² Wood	ca 52
Josiah ² Wood	41
John ³ Mousall	ca 43

In the case of Thomas Wood's descendants the name William does not appear once and that of Margaret (the wife of William¹ Wood) is seen only as a daughter of Obadiah², and she was presumably named for her mother. The failure to perpetuate the name William is particularly glaring if, as the writer believes, the name of Thomas Wood's father-in-law was William Hunt. On the other hand, the name of Edward Wood's wife, Ruth Mousall, appears fourteen times in the three succeeding generations (and the list of descendants was not thoroughly explored). Interesting is the recurrence of the name Obadiah, who is known to have been a brother of Thomas. And there is a most convincing recurrence of the name Josiah (also known to have been a brother of Thomas) in the lines of both Thomas and his brother Obadiah. Equally important is the repetition of the names Edward, Ruth, Solomon and Josiah in the line of Josiah² and the appearance of the names Edward and Ruth, four times each, in the descent of Ruth², Thomas Wood's sister. These facts are so strikingly impressive as to leave little doubt of the authenticity of the Edward¹-Thomas² connection even though

* As the Ipswich records (Ref. 11) show Obadiah² Wood to have been a resident there as early as 1649 (being the last on a list of early settlers for the period 1633 to 1649) and refer to him and his apprentice John Spark as "biskett bakers," and as in 1652 he had joint ownership with Richard Schofield of land in the village of Ipswich adjoining the Ipswich River, it is clear from the above that there was probably a short period at the time of King Philip's War (1675-6) when he made his headquarters at his former residence in Charlestown. He may have preferred to engage in military service with his brother Josiah, his other two family connections, and no doubt many other old friends in the Charlestown company. However, his return to Ipswich shortly after the war is shown by Ref. 9 and the Ipswich records also show that in 1678 he was on the list of commoners, in 1679 made a land transfer, and was on a list of qualified voters in Town affairs for that year. No doubt he spent the rest of his life in Ipswich, for his brother Thomas calls him "of Ipswich" in 1687 and it was there that he died in 1694. It is likely that with the exception of the two years 1675 and 1676 he lived in virtually the same community as his brother Thomas, separated by only several miles, from 1649 until 1694, or for a period of forty-three years.

no other evidence were available. Finally, seldom is there found a more complete tying-in of names than in the children of Thomas² Wood. Taken in the order of their birth, Mary could have been named for her mother's sister; John for his mother's uncle; Thomas for his father; Ann for her mother; Ruth for her paternal grandmother; Josiah for his uncle; Elizabeth for her maternal grandmother and aunt, and Samuel for his uncle.

The fact of the removal of Obadiah Wood from Charlestown to Ipswich rests on the firmest possible foundation. (Ref. 9) Therefore, as we know Thomas Wood, of Rowley, and Obadiah Wood, of Ipswich, to have been brothers and living in practically the same community after 1654, and as we are reasonably certain that Obadiah was the son of Edward Wood, of Charlestown, this in itself is almost conclusive evidence that Thomas was also the son of Edward. Important also is the fact that Thomas Wood disposed of a grant of land in Charlestown in 1654, the year of his marriage in Rowley. (Ref's. 3, 5 & 6.) This was probably the property acquired in the same year near Founell's mill (3 poles wide).

A study of occupations gives strong support for the Edward Wood viewpoint. Edward Wood and his probable son, Obadiah, were both bakers and it is thought (Ref. 4) that Obadiah, having learned the trade from his father, and about eighteen when his parents died in 1642, carried on his father's business in Charlestown until his removal to Ipswich some seven years later. Thomas Wood and his brother Josiah were both known to have been carpenters, and his sons Samuel, Josiah and Solomon, together with his grandsons Thomas and Joseph (John³), were all carpenters. The respective ages of Thomas and his brother Josiah in 1642 were about eight and seven and what is more reasonable than that they were brought up by their older sister Elizabeth, then twenty-three, in the family home (the records showing no sale of the property) and that they learned the carpenter's trade from their carpenter brother-in-law, Solomon¹ Phipps, who married Elizabeth Wood about the time her parents died in 1642? Their probable grandfather, Ralph¹ Mousall, was also a carpenter, and took his granddaughter Ruth into his family in 1642 when she was six years old (Ref. 3). Finally, is it not more likely that a plain carpenter was the son of a baker rather than of a gentleman of culture, educated at Cambridge University and an author of note?

The fact that William Wood in his will makes no reference to an Obadiah is particularly devastating to the William Wood theory. On the other hand, perhaps the strongest documentary evidence for Edward's case are the repeated references in

Thomas Wood's will to "my brother Obadiah Wood of Ipswich" and, further, the will is witnessed by Obadiah Wood, Sr.

The clinching evidence in this study may be summarized as follows:

1. Edward¹ Wood of Charlestown had a son, Obadiah.
2. This Obadiah² Wood removed from Charlestown to Ipswich where he lived for about forty-three years, in practically the same community as Thomas² Wood, of Rowley (separated from each other by only three miles or less).
3. Thomas² Wood, of Rowley, makes repeated references in his will to "my brother Obadiah, of Ipswich."
4. As there was no other Obadiah Wood of record living in Ipswich in 1687 who could qualify as a brother of Thomas, ergo, it seems extremely probable that Edward Wood, of Charlestown, was the father of Thomas Wood, of Rowley.

In addition, there is a wealth of corroborative evidence but it all seems quite superfluous in view of these four points, for their sequence is quite as convincing as if Thomas Wood had at some time mentioned "my father, Edward Wood, who lived in Charlestown."

This conclusion has not been reached without reluctance, however, for William Wood of Concord, as possible author of the famous "New England's Prospect," provides a much more colorful ancestor than does a plain "biskett baker," but such considerations must be secondary and cannot offset the importance of attempting to secure the facts.

However viewed, this study has made at least one point quite evident: that Thomas² Wood, of Rowley, did not come to Massachusetts as an adult, to head his line, but was of the second generation and in all probability accompanied his parents from England when he was about five or six years old. As far as is known there is no published record that makes this point clear.

REFERENCES PERTAINING TO FAMILY OF WILLIAM¹ WOOD

1. Gen. Dictionary of New England (1860), Savage, 4: 630.
2. Pioneers of Massachusetts (1900), Pope, p. 511.
3. Genealog. and Personal Memoirs, New England Families (1915), Cutter, (Third Series), 4: 1794.
4. Old Families of Concord (1887), Potter, p. 16.
5. Commemorative & Biographical Record of Tolland and Windham Counties, Conn. (1893), Beers, pp. 986-988.
6. Early Settlers of Rowley, Mass. (1933), Blodgette-Jewett, p. 411.
7. History of Concord, Mass. (1835), Shattuck.
8. New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 56: 312.
9. William Wood Genealogy (1901), Holmes (see for will).

REFERENCES PERTAINING TO FAMILIES OF EDWARD¹ AND THOMAS² WOOD

1. History of Charlestown (1845), Frothingham.
2. Will of Thomas Wood (Suffolk Registry of Probate).

3. Boston Transcript, July 9, 1923, L.W.L. Answer No. 8789, WOOD-THURSTON.
4. Boston Transcript, Sept. 1, 1920, Note 1985—Wood—Signed L. W. L.
5. Boston Transcript (Old Series) 860.11.
6. Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown (1879), Wyman, pp. 108, 749, 1044, etc.
7. Gen. Dictionary of New England (1860), Savage, 4: 625-628, etc.
8. Pioneers of Massachusetts (1900), Pope, p. 510.
9. Essex Antiquarian (1904), 8: 164 (Obadiah Wood's removal from Charlestown to Ipswich).
10. Early Settlers of Rowley, Mass. (1933), Blodgette-Jewett, p. 411.
11. Ipswich in the Mass. Bay Colony (1905), Waters, 1: 83 and 93, etc.
12. Genealogical and Personal Memoirs (1908), Cutter, 2: 1130.
13. The Wood Family (Sackville, N. B.) (1904), Wood-Kibbe.
14. Descendants of John Upham (1892), F. K. Upham (Desc. of Ruth² Wood).
15. Will of Obadiah Wood, Essex Registry of Probate, 303: 265.
16. Ipswich Vital Records.
17. Abraham Hammatt Papers (1854), pp. 417-418.

(B) ANN WOOD

There seems to have been a perennial controversy as to the surname of the wife of Thomas Wood, of Rowley; whether it was *Hunt* or *Todd* and, in the case of the former, there has even been disagreement as to which Hunt was her father. With opinions so numerous and diverse, it was decided to collect all the evidence available in the attempt to reach a definite conclusion, if possible. When this was done it became so apparent that Ann Wood was the daughter of William Hunt, of Concord, Mass., that it seemed worth while to present the evidence, some of which is believed to be new, as well as the reasons for this opinion.

Documentary Evidence Showing the Connection Between the Hunts of Ipswich and Certain Families of Rowley

Middlesex Deeds—20:28. In 1717, Jeremiah⁴ Hunt, of Billerica, buys of James Todd, of Rowley (his uncle) two lots in Billerica.

Essex Deeds—5:434. In 1691, Goodman Palmer, of Rowley, “engages” lands to his son (Francis) at his marriage with Elizabeth, only daughter of Samuel² and Elizabeth Hunt.

Essex Deeds—16:41. In 1698, William³ Hunt, of Ipswich, buys of Francis Palmer (his brother-in-law) of Rowley, all rights given to his wife, Elizabeth Palmer, by J. Redding (her mother's father).

These three transactions may most conveniently be found in the Hunt Genealogy (1862/3), Hunt-Wyman, on pp. 32, 35 and 36 respectively. They show the homes of some second and third generation Hunts (William¹ of Concord) to have been in both

Rowley and adjoining Ipswich. Besides these, numerous other instances furnish additional proof of the residential connection between the Hunts of Concord, Ipswich and Rowley, and the Wood, Todd, Grant and other families of Rowley.

Noting that most of these Rowley connections pertain to the family of Samuel² Hunt, of Ipswich, it becomes significant that it was Samuel³ Hunt (probable nephew of Mary Grant—see chart) who, together with her nephew, John² Todd, was surety on Mary's bond in 1697. Further, that Samuel² Hunt (the glazier of Ipswich who was a property owner there in 1667; whose children, Samuel and Elizabeth were "disorderly in meeting" in 1674; and who built a wharf on the Ipswich River in 1685) was the only one of the six children of William Hunt known to have settled in the Town of Ipswich, which adjoins Rowley on the south. The villages of Rowley and Ipswich are but three miles apart, so that even in those days of slow transportation three hundred years ago they were practically one community and, of course, if some of the families under consideration happened to live outside the villages, they might even have lived on adjoining farms.

Also, Thomas² Wood, of Rowley, brother-in-law of Mary Grant, was the brother of Obadiah Wood, of Ipswich.

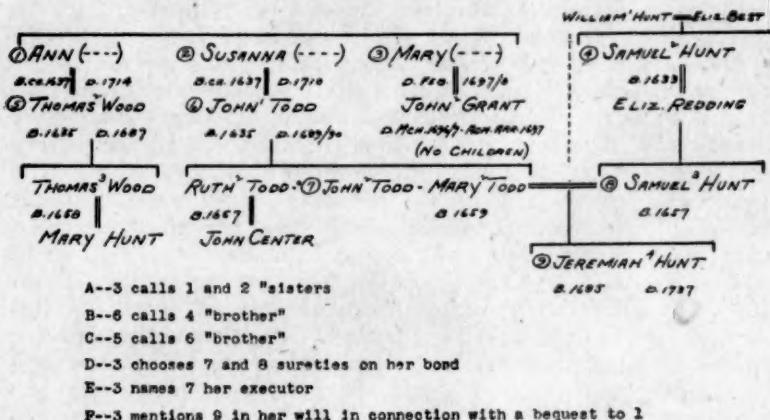
These facts, taken with the six listed below, together constitute evidence which, though some of it is indirect, points strongly to William¹ Hunt of Concord as the father of Ann, wife of Thomas² Wood, of Rowley.

Direct Evidence

1. Mary Grant in her will calls Ann Wood and Susanna Todd, wife of John¹ Todd, her "sisters."
2. John¹ Todd in his will mentions "brother Hunt."
3. Thomas Wood in an affidavit calls John¹ Todd his "brother."
4. Mary Grant chooses John² Todd and Samuel³ Hunt sureties on her bond.
5. Mary Grant names John² Todd her executor.
6. Mary Grant mentions Jeremiah⁴ Hunt in her will in connection with a bequest to her sister, Ann Wood.

These points will now be amplified and added to.

1 & 6. Mary Grant in her will dated 2 Feb. 1697/8, proved 27 June 1698, called Ann Wood and Susanna Todd "sisters," saying the former was to have "one feather bed that Jeremiah lies on" and named "cousin John Todd" executor. Jewett (Ref. 1) states this was "probably Jeremiah Hunt" (the thirteen year old grandson of her sister Susanna, and of her probable brother Samuel² Hunt as well). As we know Jeremiah⁴ Hunt

CHART SHOWING INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN
HUNT-WOOD-TODD-GRANT FAMILY GROUPS

was her grandnephew, this emphasizes the intimate relationship between the family groups under consideration. (Essex Prob. 306:108.)

2. John Todd in his will mentions "brother Hunt" who was his wife Susanna's probable brother Samuel. (Essex Prob. 3:227; dated 14 Feb. 1690, proved 25 March 1690.) On this point the opinions of two genealogists should be noted. Mr. Amos E. Jewett, whose "Early Settlers of Rowley" makes him a recognized authority on this subject, thinks these two men were brothers-in-law, while Mr. Clarence A. Torrey, of Dorchester, Mass., explains John Todd's use of the term "brother" on a courtesy basis, i.e. through the marriage of their children. That fact alone could explain the relationship, but in the writer's opinion both of these men are probably correct so that John¹ Todd may have had a double reason for calling Samuel² Hunt "brother."*

3. Thomas² Wood in 1675, in the Essex County Court records at Salem, called John Todd "brother" and gave his own age as "about forty."

4 & 5. Sureties on the bond of Mary Grant in 1698 were Samuel Hunt, of Billerica (probably her nephew) and John Todd, her nephew and later her executor. Consider the case of an elderly widow without children, confronted by the necessity of choosing bondsmen in connection with the administration of her husband's estate. To whom would she be expected to turn? Would it not be to favored nephews as her nearest of kin? *That is exactly what Mary Grant did.* Approaching

* See *ante*, pp. 94-95, for Mr. Torrey's view, also for the evidence that it was Mary Todd, instead of her sister Ruth, who married Samuel² Hunt.

seventy, and with no children of her own, in 1697 she chose her nephew, John Todd, as surety on her bond and a year later appointed him executor of her estate. For her second bondsman she chose Samuel Hunt who, following this same line of reasoning, was another nephew for, if in fact her name were Hunt, she had a nephew by the name of Samuel. The selection by Mary Grant of John Todd and Samuel Hunt as sureties, plus the mention in her will of a grandnephew, Jeremiah Hunt (the son of her second bondsman), constitutes convincing evidence that Hunt was the name of the three sisters—Ann, Susanna and Mary.

Collateral and Confirmatory Evidence

On file in this case are depositions of Ebenezer³ Wood (b. ca. 1672, son of Thomas and Ann); her sister Ann Wood (b. ca. 1637, wife of Thomas); her sister Susanna Todd; Samuel² Platts (who witnessed and probably drew the will of Thomas² Wood and, from the similarity in handwriting, her own as well) and Henry Riley (who in his will mentioned Mary Platts, wife of Samuel). It is quite significant that John² Grant, Thomas² Wood, John¹ Todd, Samuel² Platts and Henry Riley were all near neighbors whose house-lots practically adjoined; not neighbors merely in the broad sense of common residence in a small village, for they all lived in a closely circumscribed area in the immediate vicinity of the present Pleasant Street where it enters the Main Street of Rowley (Ref. 11).

Thomas³ Wood (Thomas²) married in 1683, Mary Hunt (not presently identified).

Ann Wood named two of her children Samuel and Elizabeth, which could have been for her probable brother and mother, Samuel and Elizabeth Hunt.

It is of considerable interest that Samuel³ Hunt had but three daughters (sisters of Jeremiah) and they were named Susanna, Mary and Elizabeth. If our thesis is correct he had ample precedent for this, three of his four aunts bearing the same names.

While the Hunt Genealogy does not credit William¹ Hunt with daughters by the name of Mary and Susanna, it also fails to identify the Mary Hunt who married Thomas³ Wood in 1683. We seem warranted, therefore, in accepting the statement of Savage that there were several daughters of William Hunt other than the two he names. This seems entirely reasonable for the Hunt Genealogy lists only five children born in the sixteen-year period between the birth of his first child, Nehemiah, in 1631, and Isaace, the last, in 1647.

In further support of the Hunt theory, let us consider the will of Richard Hunt (Ref. 2) of London, who did not leave

England. This is dated 22 Aug. 1643 and probated 30 Jan. 1643/4. In it he names:

Wife	Jane	
Sons	<i>Josiah</i>	bap. 1636
	<i>Isaac</i>	" 1638
	Thomas	" 1639
	Nathaniel	" 1641
	Richard	" 1642
Dau.	Sarah	" 1633
	<i>Rebecca</i>	" 1634
	<i>Marie</i>	" 1637
	Katherine	" 1640

Brothers: *John* and *WILLIAM*

Sisters: *Ellen*, *Jane*, *Elizabeth* and *Ann*

He was sufficiently interested in New England to leave a bequest of twenty pounds "for a library." Quite aside from the fact that he refers to his "brother William," William Hunt of Concord might easily have been that brother for the following reasons:

(a) Richard's nine children were baptized at almost exactly the same period (1633 to 1642) that William's children were born (1631 to 1647).

(b) The names of Richard's sisters, Elizabeth and Ann, find their counterpart in daughters of William; both had sons named Isaac; while the names of his brothers, John and William, sister Elizabeth and daughter Rebecca are all four repeated in the names of the children of Nehemiah² Hunt, his probable nephew and the oldest of William's children. Four years of age when he left England, Nehemiah was the only one of the children who could possibly have remembered his supposed uncle, Richard. If we thus accept the fraternity of Richard of London and William of Concord, it then becomes significant that Richard also had a daughter named Marie (Mary) and so gives added support to the theory that Mary Grant was one of the daughters of William of Concord.

Of the four children of William¹ Hunt listed on the chart, there is now left unaccounted for only Susanna and she, as the wife of John Todd, was in all probability one of the unnamed daughters referred to by Savage.

All of the above evidence seems highly suggestive and points strongly to William Hunt as father of the three sisters—Ann, Susanna and Mary, although this can not be stated as a fact or with absolute certainty in the absence of documentary proof.

As far as is known, this is the first time in the frequent and extended discussions relating to the identity of Ann Wood that mention has been made of the will of Richard Hunt and its possible significance, of the relation of Jeremiah Hunt to the sub-

ject, or that emphasis has been placed on the significance of the choice of John Todd and Samuel Hunt as Mary Grant's bonds-men, which seems to be a particularly important point.

Therefore, as all factors such as names, locations, dates, land and probate records appear to dovetail and so favor the Hunt theory, and as nothing convincingly contradictory has yet been found, is it not logical, until such time as evidence to the contrary is presented, to accept this view?

REFERENCES

1. Early Settlers of Rowley (1933), Blodgette-Jewett, pp. 125, 384, 411.
2. New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 63: 286 and 54: 216 (Richard Hunt's will).
3. Hunt Genealogy (1862/3), Hunt-Wyman, pp. 74, 89, etc.
4. Essex County (Mass.) Court Records (1675), Vols. 23 and 27.
5. Brief History of the Descendants of Thomas Wood and His Wife, Ann (1884), Amasa Wood.
6. Commemorative Biographical Record of Tolland and Windham Counties, Conn. (pub. by Beers) pp. 986-988.
7. New England Families (1915), Cutter, Third Series, 4: 1794.
8. Ipswich in the Massachusetts Bay Colony (1905), Waters, 1: 83, 93, etc.
9. Cutter's Middlesex County, Mass., 2: 525; 4: 1717.
10. Wood Family (Sackville, N. B., Canada) (1904), J. A. Kibbe.
11. Publications of the Rowley Historical Society (1928), Amos E. Jewett, 2: 7-35.

THE FAMILY OF CONCKELYNE, CONKLIN AND CONKLING IN AMERICA

By CONKLIN MANN, Esq., of New York, N. Y.

[Continued from Vol. 21, p. 58]

5. BENJAMIN² CONCKLYNE (*Ananias*¹) probably was born before 1 Feb. 1637/38 as his brother-in-law, George Miller, administrator of his father's estate, agreed to pay him his portion on 1 Feb. 1658/59. He was old enough on 26 Dec. 1657 to testify at East Hampton in a civil suit over hogs. He was of East Hampton in several land conveyances in 1666, and in March and June 1667, but on 22 and 26 Oct. 1667, he was of Elizabethtown, N. J. On the latter dates, he sold part of his East Hampton holdings including ten acres of woodlot, "that I had purchased of my loving brother Jeremiah Concklin," to James Seellinger. Hatfield's *Elizabeth, N. J.* states that "Benjamin Concklin came with his East Hampton neighbors but, for some unexplained cause, soon after returned to his former home." In a running list of the 65 inhabitants of Elizabethtown and its jurisdiction beginning 19 Feb. 1665, the name Benjamin Conckling appears. He was back in East Hampton by June 1671.

Benjamin Conckling began to acquire land in East Hampton at an early age (even before his sojourn in New Jersey), and became one of the most important of the town's proprietors.

His deals in land and livestock are frequent in the records. He also appears five times in Southold town records in 1687 as a buyer of land there, but, as he was never in residence and the transactions appear to have no genealogical significance, they are omitted.

He married at East Hampton about 1668 Hannah Mulford, daughter of Justice John Mulford, an original proprietor and an early justice of the town. John Mulford's will, dated 4 Dec. 1683, mentions daughter Hannah wife of Benjamin Conklin "who has five children." Her brother Capt. Samuel Mulford married Hester, sister of Benjamin Conkling, and her younger sister Mary married Jeremiah Miller, a nephew of Benjamin Conkling.

John Mulford, Sr., on 13 Mar. 1674/75, conveyed important lands to "Benjamin Conckling my son-in-law and to Hannah his wife, my daughter." On 23 May 1678, Benjamin Conkling repurchased much of the land he had previously sold to James Skellinger. He was assessed on 103 pounds in 1675 and on over 148 pounds in 1683. John Stratton, Sr., brought action on 19 Apr. 1676 against Stephen Hand and Benjamin Concklinge "concerning a voyage toward New Yorke with ye coullers and comysions of the Dutch." This action may have been a bit of political backfire due to Conkling's course following a demand by the Dutch in 1673, when, upon recapturing New York, they summoned the magistrates and other town officers to New Amsterdam to swear allegiance to the States General and the Prince of Orange.

Under date of 23 June 1679, the East Hampton records state: "The Militia of This Towne being at present without coulours Benjamin Conckling made this tender yt he would purchase a pair of coulours for the use and service of this place such as may bee good and suitable fir yt end yt at his owne cost and charge if hee might bee freed for his life time from trainings and from wachings and wardings uppon ornarie times onely yt if such times of danger and trouble should befall us yt wee must stand upon our defence for our safety soe as to keep corts of guard for or [our] waches in ye night season and ward by day and for feare of some apparent danger yt yn hee did not look to bee freed when all men in Generall was to stand upon the defense uppon which account as is here spoken his motion is accepted and he freed by consent of ye said towne." After his voyage toward New York "with the colors," his desire to avoid the drudgery of muster day evidently complicated the situation of the politically minded Mr. Conkling, but, it must be admitted that he solved the matter in a most adroit way.

A whaling adventure with the Indians, dated 5 Mar. 1680/81, like all documents of that type gave Conckling the long end of the bargain. The town's troubles with Gov. Dongan have been discussed in the article on Jeremiah Conkling (No. 3). Benjamin Conkling played a part, was under arrest and apparently fined. On 11 June 1686, he was one of six named by the town "to act in behalfe of the purchasers and proprietors in ye Legall Defence of their Just rights in their Lands or for ye confirmation of their right and to stand by them in what they shall determine upon with respect to ye Premises or ye Major part." He was serving as town Commissioner on 11 Nov. 1686 when a warrant was issued for his arrest.

Benjamin Conkling's first town office was that of fence viewer in 1674. He was constable in 1678, 81, 82 and 88; assessor in 1687 and 91. Commissioner for the trial of small cases in 1686. In 1693, he became one of his Majesty's Justices for Suffolk County and remained a magistrate for several years.

East Hampton church records state that Benjamin Conckling died 3 Feb. 1708/9 "abt. noon." No gravestone or will has been found. He was a man of considerable property and it may be that the settlement of his estate was entered in the famous "Second Sessions Book" of Suffolk County lost many years ago. Mrs. Hannah Conklin, his widow, died 4 Feb. 1712 "abt two in ye morning I suppose between 60 and 70 years old," according to the Rev. Nathaniel Hunting's records. Presumably she was born between 1646 and 1648.

Children of Benjamin² Concklyne and Hannah Mulford:

- +14. i. JOHN³, b. ca. 1669.
- +15. ii. ANANIAS³, b. ca. 1672.
- +16. iii. BENJAMIN³, b. ca. 1678.
- 17. iv. MERCY³, b. ca. 1681, m. 10 May 1705, ISAAC MULFORD.
- +18. v. ELIAKIM³, b. ca. 1683.
- 19. vi. JANE³, m. (1) 15 May 1699 WALTER BROWNE of Oyster Ponds, Southold. Adm. on est. of Walter Browne of Southold granted to wid. Jane Brown, 1 May 1711. She m. (2) 15 July 1712, Daniel Edwards of East Hampton.
- 20. vii. HANNAH³, bp. "4 June 1704 age abt 13 yrs." m. 27 Nov. 1711, TIMOTHY WOOD of Huntington, L. I. (E. H. ch. recs.)
Perhaps other daughters.

9. JEREMIAH³ CONKLING (*Jeremiah*², *Ananias*¹) was born about 1661 at East Hampton, L. I., and first appears in the town records when he witnessed an agreement for his uncle Benjamin Conkling on 5 Mar. 1680/81. At a date unrecovered but probably by 1690, he married JANE LUDLAM, daughter of **Henry** Ludlam and Jane Shaw of Southampton. While they apparently died childless, much genealogical confusion has surrounded

them due to inability to identify Mrs. Jane Conkling's maiden name despite the many clews that her will offered, and the jumbling of two younger Jeremiah Conklings with Jeremiah.³ It is suggested that an article entitled "William Ludlam of Southampton," in the AMERICAN GENEALOGIST for July 1943 be read in connection with this account of Jeremiah³ Conkling which omits considerable data contained in the Ludlam article.

Because of his natural ability and the fact that he was his father's heir, Jeremiah Conkling was an important man in East Hampton throughout his life. He was known as Junior until 1712. As early as 1694, he was a trustee of the town and his name appears in the records with regularity. The Rev. Mr. Huntting's record states that he died 7 Aug. 1734 about 9 A. M. aged about 73. His gravestone verifies his age but places his death 9 August. His will (and that of his wife) has caused many an eyebrow to lift and if read literally with present day use of terms in mind appears to indicate that several of the beneficiaries were illegitimate.* Actually, because East Hampton sheltered others of the same surnames and given names as the beneficiaries, the testator (and later his wife) was merely attempting to be exact in his descriptions of who was who. His will, dated 11 Jan. 1732/33, probated 26 Aug. 1734, leaves a life interest in certain property to his wife Jane. It mentions Elisha Conckling, eldest son of beloved brother Cornelius Conckling; Jane Conckling, the daughter of Samuel Conckling, deceased; "she to have 20-pounds when 18 or married." As residuary legatee the will names "my adopted son Jeremiah Conckling (who is the natural son of the above said Elisha Conckling)." After the widow's death, certain property was to go to "above mentioned Jeremiah Conckling (as I have called my adopted son)." Elisha Conckling was to have care of his son and of his estate as guardian until he was twenty.

The will of Mrs. Jane Conkling, signed 11 Apr. 1738, probated 29 May 1741, does not mention Jeremiah Conckling her husband's heir but leaves two cows to Jeremiah† Conckling "the

* See *ante*, vol. 20, p. 8, regarding the use and meaning of the term "natural."—Editor.

† Because of the confusion that exists concerning the early Jeremiah Conklings of East Hampton they are listed here as follows:

Jeremiah² Concklyne (*Ananias*³).

Jeremiah³ Conckling (*Jeremiah*², *Ananias*¹).

Jeremiah⁴ Conkling (*David*³, *Jeremiah*², *Ananias*¹), b. ca. 1694, m. 29 June 1717, Jane Parsons. Lived at Amagansett. He was drowned in a whale boat accident 24 Feb. 1719. His widow married Giles Gardiner, 3 Oct. 1723.

Jeremiah⁴ Conkling (*Cornelius*³, *Jeremiah*², *Ananias*¹), bp. 14 Dec. 1707, d. 13 Feb. 1708/9.

Jeremiah⁵ Conkling (*Jeremiah*⁴, *David*³, *Jeremiah*², *Ananias*¹), b. ca. 1718, bp. 12 Mar. 1726/27. He was known as "Jeremiah of Amagansett." He m. 21 Dec. 1741, Mary Dayton. He d. 21 July 1746 "age 28." A son Jeremiah⁶ d. in infancy.

Jeremiah⁶ Conkling (*Elisha*⁴, *Cornelius*³, *Jeremiah*², *Ananias*¹), b. ca. 1721/22, bp. 11 Mar. 1721/22. Called Jr. as a young man, and later captain. He m. 4 Nov. 1742, Abigail Herriman. His son Jeremiah⁷, bp. in Mar. 1748/49, removed to Smithfield, Dutchess County, where he himself went about 1781. He d. 15 Feb. 1784.

natural son of Jane Gardiner, the wife of Giles Gardiner." (This man was known as Jeremiah Conckling of Amagansett.) As residuary legatee, the will names Jane Conckling, "the daughter of Samuel Conckling, deceased, and Clemens Huntting, surviving." Bequests are left to "my three sisters Sarah Leek, Deborah Parsons and Hannah Conckling." John Huntting and his wife Clemens, executors.

Mrs. Jane (Ludlam) Conckling died 26 Apr. 1741 age 76 yrs. 6 mo., according to her gravestone at East Hampton.

10. CAPT. CORNELIUS³ CONKLING (*Jeremiah², Ananias¹*) was born about 1665 in East Hampton, L. I., and first appears in that town's records in a financial report dated 7 Apr. 1690. In 1692, he became constable of East Hampton and for the following 56 years was continuously in office. He succeeded to his father's position of leadership in the clan Conckling and was a man of first importance throughout his life. The Conckling rotation in office which began in 1653 continued steadily throughout his life and the records show that no other family in East Hampton rivaled the Concklings' sustained local political influence for a hundred years.

By 1692, Cornelius Conckling was warning the town meetings. On 2 Apr. 1695, the town records refer to him as Ensign Conckling, a commission he apparently held until about 1708 when he became captain of the militia, apparently never having held the rank of lieutenant. He still was captain of No. 1 company in 1715.

His land transactions began 6 Apr. 1693 when he and Thomas Mulford, his brother-in-law, bought large holdings of William Miller. His name appears frequently thereafter as purchaser or seller. He and Jeremiah and Elias Mulford witnessed the will of Robert Dayton, 11 Feb. 1710/11. He was named to serve on a committee of six to settle the boundary line with a similar committee from Southampton, 18 June 1695. He was acting as a surveyor of lands at this time and later. On 18 Mar. 1695/96, he took over the earmark of Josiah Edwards declaring "it used many years before." In a list of rights in the Fatting Pasture in 1707 he is credited with 21:6:8, the largest amount among the holdings. He served on a committee to get the meeting house repaired, 28 May 1706, and on 18 June that year was busy ordering "the tanner and his wife to depart from the town." In May 1712, Cornelius Conckling became town clerk of East

There are still two other Jeremiah Conklings of this period. Jeremiah (*Timothy², John¹*) of Huntington, L. I., and Jeremiah Concklin of Branford, Conn., who is called "formerly of Greenwich, Great Britain" in the notice of his marriage on 1 Mar. 1725/26 with Hannah Ewell of Branford. This man appears in Conn., as early as 1716.

Hampton and served continuously as such for 36 years. The Conklings are the most completely recorded family in the town records of that day. By Dec. 1713, he had succeeded to his father's church-sweeping sinecure.

He again entered his earmark on 17 Apr. 1725, and on 13 Jan. 1725/26, he entered his brand, a "C" on the left shoulder. On the same day, Cornelius Conkling, Jr., entered his brand, a "C" on the right shoulder. Cornelius Conkling was one of the commissioners for East Hampton named to lay out highways under the General Assembly's act of 1724. He figured prominently in various distributions of common lands in the 1730's. He served as town trustee for 18 terms between 1692 and 1730. He was supervisor in 1705, assessor in 1711, and treasurer in 1714.

The records of the Rev. Nathaniel Huntting state: "The wife of Capt. Conkline died about sunrise 13 Aug. 1712." Her gravestone in South yard, East Hampton reads, "MRS. MARY CONKLING wife of Capt. Cornelius Conkling died 13 Aug. 1712 in Her 44th Year." Despite the prominence of Capt. Conkling's name in the town records, nothing has been found to indicate her surname. It has been stated that she was a Mary Mulford. A Mulford wife would be a logical probability. My own guess, however, is that she was a Southampton woman, perhaps a Howell. That opinion is based on Cornelius Conkling's close personal and civic contact with Southampton, the fact that at least three of his daughters married into Southampton families, and the name Elisha which he gave his eldest son several years after it appeared in the Howell family.

Mr. Huntting states in his record: "Oct. ye last 1748 Capt. Conklin aged about 70 died." The gravestone in South yard reads: "Capt. Cornelius Conkling died 30 Oct. 1748 in His 84th Year." Mr. Huntting made some astoundingly bad guesses on ages but that he should have so under-estimated the age of a man with whom he had close contact seems inconceivable. Possibly, his writing has been misread.

On 30 Dec. 1748, the executors of Capt. Cornelius Conkling drew lot No. 39 in a distribution of land at Northwest and Napeague. Evidently, his will was probated but no sign of it has been found. Perhaps, it was entered in the famous Lost Sessions Book of Suffolk County.

Children of Cornelius³ Conkling and Mary (Mulford?, Howell?):

- +21. i. ELISHA⁴, b. Jan. 1690.
- +22. ii. CORNELIUS⁴, b. say 1692.

23. iii. **ESTHER⁴**, b. say 1694, m. 10 Jan. 1711/12, **DAVID PIERSON** of Bridgehampton.
24. iv. **PHERE⁴**, b. ca. 1696, m. 15 Aug. 1715, **ELIPHALET STRATTON**, son of Cornelius Stratton.
25. v. **MARTHA⁴**, b. say 1697, bp. 25 Aug. 1700, m. 22 Dec. 1713, **EPHRAIM HALSEY** of Southampton. They removed to Morris-town, N. J. She d. in 1771 age 73. He was b. ca. 1693/94 and d. 21 Aug. 1764. They had nine children.
26. vi. **DEBORAH⁴**, b. say 1700, bap. 25 Aug. 1700, m. 24 Dec. 1719, **STEPHEN HERRICK** of Southampton.
27. vii. **RACHEL⁴**, bp. 2 Jan. 1703/4, m. 15 Mar. 1721/22, **JOHN STAN-NARD** of Saybrook, Conn.
28. viii. **GEREMIAH⁴**, bp. 14 Dec. 1707. Rev. Mr. Huntting records "13 Feb. 1708/9 a son of Capt. Conkling abt. a year and 2 or 3 months old died about 4 in ye morning."
29. ix. **MARY⁴**, bp. 12 Mar. 1710, m. 19 Aug. 1736, **OBADIAH WELLES** of Southold, called dau. of Capt. Conkling in rec.

11. **DAVID³ CONKLING** (*Jeremiah², Ananias¹*), who was born at East Hampton, L. I., ca. 1667, declared his earmark, 4 Nov. 1691. Land owned by him is first mentioned in a deed of Abraham Schellenger's on 23 Mar. 1695/96. He contributed 3s. to William Schellenger's expenses for getting a minister, 6 Apr. 1697. On 24 Mar. 1704/5, he purchased land at Napeague of John Hoppin. He owned an 8-pound right in Montauk in 1706/7. On 7 May 1707 and 26 Apr. 1711, he received land from his father, Jeremiah Conkling. He was a soldier in Capt. Matthias Burnett's company in 1715. A Montauk proprietors' list of 1727 mentions him as having made payments in 1702 and 1703. On 28 Jan. 1712, he witnessed the will of Jacob Schellenger. He sold Amagansett land to Elias Mulford on 10 Mar. 1732/33, and drew 85½ acres in the com-monage distribution of 16 Apr. 1736. His name appears several times in the town land records, his chief holdings being at Amagansett. He was one of the few East Hampton Conklings who seems never to have held a town office.

"The wife of David Conkling died abt. 1PM 30 th Mar. 1714," wrote the Rev. Mr. Huntting. She was a church member. David Conkling died 4 Dec. 1738 "abt. noon aged abt. 71 yrs." The will of David Conkling, yeoman of East Hampton, signed "20 Dec. 10th Year of Reign of George II," probated 8 Sept. 1738, gives to "grandson Jeremiah Conkling the house his father formerly dwelt in," and other important property and lands Also, to Jeremiah, "my loom and reeds when he comes to age of 21." If Jeremiah died, then "I give all these to my son David." Son David to receive all Montauk lands. Daughter Jane mentioned. "The remainder of movable estate divided among all my daughters that survive me." Son David, executor. Nothing has been found to indicate the name of his wife.

Children of David³ Conkling and ——:

- +30. i. JEREMIAH⁴, b. ca. 1694.
- +31. ii. DAVID⁴, b. ca. 1696.
- 32. iii. LUCY⁴, b. ca. 1698. Rev. Mr. Huntting wrote: "12 Sept. 1716 Lucy Conkling died at New York under ye doctor's hands age abt. 20 yrs." Of her, Joshua Hempstead of New London wrote: "7 Sept. 1716, Tim Mulford sayled for N. York. Lucy Conklin is with him, gone to a Doctor. She is pinning away almost to nothing." And later: "She died near N.Y. with ye doctor Griswold. Had 2 fits at night and one next day at noon."
- 33. iv. SARAH⁴, bp. 21 Apr. 1700, m. 17 June 1725, ISAAC BARNES, Jr., who was bp. 29 Apr. 1705, son of Capt. Isaac Barnes and Anna Rogers. She d. 22 Oct. 1736, and he m. (2) Hannah, dau. of Ananias and Hannah (Ludlam) Conkling.
- 34. v. PATIENCE⁴, bp. 3 Nov. 1700, m. 9 Oct. 1729, JOHN PARSONS, Jr.
- +35. vi. SAMUEL⁴, bp. 3 May or Mar. 1702.
- 36. vii. SIMON⁴, bp. 18 Mar. 1704/5. Mr. Huntting states: "30 May 1713 Simon son of David Conkling killed with thunder at the home of Jeremiah Conkling."
- 37. viii. KEZIAH⁴, bp. 30 Mar. 1707. Mr. Huntting wrote: "A daughter of David Conkling aged about 20 years d. 22 Nov. 1726."
- 38. ix. RACHEL⁴, bp. 10 July 1709, m. 12 Jan. 1735/36, DANIEL EDWARDS.
- 39. x. TEMPERANCE⁴, bp. 3 Aug. 1712, m. 31 Oct. 1734, Timothy Miller. She d. 23 Nov. 1740.
- 40. xi. JANE⁴, b. 22 Feb. 1713/14, bp. 28 Mar. 1714, m. 4 Nov. 1736, HENRY SHERRILL. He was born at East Hampton in 1717, a son of Recompense Sherrill and Margaret Parsons. She d. 23 Apr. 1798 at Richmond, Mass.

12. LEWIS³ CONKLING (*Jeremiah², Ananias¹*), who was born ca. 1673 at East Hampton, L. I., appears first as a witness to a deed, 16 Oct. 1693. He entered his earmark on 12 Apr. 1695 and again on 14 Nov. 1706. About 1700, he married MARY STRATTON, daughter of John² Stratton of East Hampton, as is shown by three deeds in Suffolk County land records. On 6 Mar. 1722, Joshua Hildreth and wife Ann deeded to John Hedges, Luis Conkling and Thomas Chatfield their interest in land given us by "our father John Stratton of East Hampton," reserving an interest in Montauk. On the same day, Isaac Jessup and wife Sarah made a similar deed to Hedges, Conkling and Chatfield. On 14 May 1744, John Stratton, Jr., gave a quit-claim deed to Lewis Conkling and others, in support of the 1722 deeds. The copy is very much faded but one essential paragraph is clear: "estate that my grandfather John Stratton" gave to his "five daughters namely Ruth Hedges, Sarah Jessup, Mary Conkling, Hannah Chatfield and Ann Hildreth."

Lewis Conkling's name appears many times in the town's land and civil records. Lewis Conkling, weaver, purchased a home lot and four acres of James Barbour, 24 July 1703 and on 26

July 1703, he paid William Edwards, Jr., 53 pounds for 10 acres at Amagansett. He owned a 10-pound right in Montauk in 1706/7. He and his brother David purchased land of Nathaniel Bishop on 10 Sept. 1706 and on the next day they bought Amagansett land of John Shaw. On 7 June 1708, Jeremiah Conkling confirmed a deed in which "my son Ananias Conkling Jr., hath sold his brother Lewis Conkling his last division of land at Amagansett." Lewis Conkling and his cousin John Conkling (No. 14), both being weavers, traded land on 7 June 1710, Lewis giving up 10 acres at Amagansett for 10 acres on the Amagansett—East Hampton highway. He witnessed the will of Jacob Schellinger on 28 Jan. 1712, and along with Ananias Conkling and Thomas Edwards was named an executor of Josiah Edwards' will, 9 Feb. 1712/13.

On 2 May 1710, he and his brother Cornelius, Jeremiah Miller and Isaac Mulford purchased a quarter of a share in Montauk for 48 pounds. He received a grant in rights of commonage from his father, 26 Apr. 1711. Lewis Conkling, yeoman, and wife Mary sold Thomas Edwards 16 acres, 16 Mar. 1722. He is on the 1727 list of Montauk proprietors, and drew 101 acres of commonage in distribution of 16 Apr. 1736. He traded certain holdings in East Hampton town spot on 13 May 1736 and on 6 Feb. 1739/40 he received 45 acres of commonage.

Lewis Conkling served in Capt. Matthias Burnett's company of East Hampton militia in 1715. He was a town trustee in 1705, '11, '19, '29 and '33; assessor in 1709 and '14. He died "2 Oct. 1746 abt 5 o'clock A.M. aged abt. 70 yrs.," according to the Rev. Mr. Huntting's record. His gravestone at Amagansett states that he died 2 Oct. 1746 in his 74th year. Mary, wife of Lewis Conkling, owned the covenant, 21 Apr. 1700. Her gravestone at Amagansett states that she died 15 Nov. 1752 in her 76th year. The Rev. Mr. Buell, who succeeded Mr. Huntting at East Hampton, erred in entering on the church record (printed record) the statement that "Widow Conkling widow of Sineus died Nov. 1752." Her son Sineus lived for over fifty years after her death. Perhaps, the copyist misread "Lewis" as "Sineus." The will of Marah (Mary) Conckling of East Hampton, "widow and relic of Lewis Conckling late of the same place," dated 15 Aug. 1747, proved 11 Jan. 1754, mentions beloved son Sineus Conckling; four grandchildren William, Zebady, Abraham and Elizabet Pierson (to each 5 pounds when of lawful age); two grandchildren Christopher and Sineus Dibble (to each 10 pounds when of lawful age); three grandchildren Daniel, Lewis and John Miller (20 pounds among them when of lawful age). Residue divided into six parts and daughters now living, i.e., Easter, Zerviah and Abigail to have

each a sixth part and each set of grandchildren a sixth part. Son Sineus and friend Burnet Miller, executors.

Mary (Stratton) Conkling was a daughter of John² Stratton (*John¹*) and Mary James, daughter of Rev. Thomas James, minister at East Hampton for forty-six years. Her father was living in 1722 when the Hildreths and Jessups conveyed to Hedges, Conkling and Chatfield. "A Book of Strattons" errs in crediting Mary (Stratton) Conkling and her four sisters as children of John Stratton, 4th, who gave the deed of 1744. Actually, they were his aunts.

Children of Lewis³ Conklin and Mary Stratton:

41. i. ELIZABETH⁴, bp. 21 Apr. 1700, m. 7 Jan. 1720, ABRAHAM PIERSON. D. by 1747.
42. ii. LEWIS⁴, bp. 18 Jan. 1701/02, m. 22 Oct. 1724, ELIZABETH MULFORD. In 1730, as Lewis Conkling, Jr., he was paid 2:18:16 for boarding Joseph Miller for 11 weeks. He apparently was dead without issue when his mother made her will. "Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Lewis Conkling died 30 Oct. 1765 in Her 61st Year," g.s. East Hampton.
43. iii. ESTHER⁴, bp. 3 Sept. 1704, m. 3 Feb. 1725/26, DAVID BAKER.
44. iv. MARY⁴, bp. 11 Apr. 1708, m. 12 Nov. 1734, THOMAS DIBBLE, Jr. Called dau. of Lewis Conkling in ch. rec.
45. v. MERCY⁴, bp. 7 May 1710, m. 14 Dec. 1732, JOHN MILLER, Jr.
46. vi. ISAAC⁴, bp. 25 Jan. 1712/13. Rev. Mr. Hunting's rec.: "4 July 1744, Isaac Conkling son of Lewis Conkling who had been crazed in his understanding several years died abt. 32 yrs. old."
47. vii. ZERVIAH⁴, bp. 8 Jan. 1715/16, m. 5 Jan. 1737/38, SAMUEL MULFORD, Jr.
- +48. viii. SINEUS⁴, bp. 19 Oct. 1718.
49. ix. ABIGAIL⁴, bp. 16 Apr. 1721, m. 5 Oct. 1740, NATHANIEL BAKER of Elizabethtown, N. J., "son of Daniel Baker of East Hampton, deceased." Called dau. of Lewis Conkling in ch. rec.

13. ANANIAS³ CONKLING (*Jeremiah², Ananias¹*) was born about 1674 at East Hampton, L. I. Throughout life, he was called Junior, since he was a few months younger than his cousin, Ananias³ Conkling (*Benjamin², Ananias¹*). He first appears in East Hampton records in 1706/7, when credited with an 8-pound right in Montauk. His parentage is proved by a deed to his brother Lewis Conkling, weaver, signed 7 June 1708. This transfer covered Amagansett lands and was confirmed by their father, Jeremiah Conkling. Ananias Conkling served as a private in Capt. Cornelius Conkling's company of East Hampton men in 1715. He was named in 1727 among Montauk proprietors. He served as a trustee of East Hampton in 1710, '18, '23, '26, '28 and '30, and as assessor in 1708 and 1722.

On 3 Apr. 1701, Ananias Conkling married MARTHA STRATTON, daughter of Joseph Stratton, whose will, dated 8 Oct. 1722,

mentions daughter Martha wife of Ananias Conkling and grandchildren Joseph, Margaret and Mary, "children of my son-in-law Ananias Conkling." He probably was the Ananias Conkling named executor in the will of Jacob Schellenger, 28 Jan. 1712. "Ananias Conkling Jr. son of Jeremiah Conkling Sr.," owned the covenant on 11 Jan. 1701/2. His wife is recorded as joining the church that same day.

* "Ananias Conkling Jr. son of Jeremiah Conkling deceased died 8 Sept. 1730," the Rev. Mr. Huntting entered in the church records. He died intestate and letters were granted to his son Joseph Conkling on 22 Oct. 1730. His widow, Martha, married second, on 19 Sept. 1733, as his second wife, Deacon John² Mulford (John¹).

Children of Ananias³ Conkling and Martha Stratton:

50. i. MARGARET⁴, bp. 11 Jan. 1701/2, m. 19 May 1720, JOHN COOPER of Bridgehampton, L. I.
51. ii. JANE⁴, bp. 30 Jan. 1703/4. "A child of Ananias Conkling son of Jeremiah Conkling died 4 Oct. 1704." The ch. reference probably is to her.
52. iii. MARY⁴, bp. 7 Oct. 1705, m. 23 Nov. 1721, JEREMIAH HALSEY, Jr., of Bridgehampton.
53. iv. HANNAH⁴, bp. 14 Sept. 1707. "Hannah daughter of Ananias Conklin died 12 Sept. 1720 aged abt. 20 years," ch. rec. of Mr. Huntting. Her g.s. gives her age as 13 yrs.
- +54. v. JOSEPH⁴, bp. 13 Nov. 1709.
55. vi. ZERVIAH⁴, bp. 11 Dec. 1711. "A daughter of Ananias Conkling Jr. died about 2 P. M. 24 Mar. 1712." Presumably Mr. Huntting referred to her.
56. vii. A son, unnamed. "27 Nov. 1712 a son of Ananias Conkling Jr. died a little before midnight about a week old."
57. viii. MARTHA⁴, bp. 27 Dec. 1713, d. 26 July 1715. Ch. rec.
58. ix. ANANIAS⁴, bp. 15 July 1716, d. 1 Oct. 1716. Ch. rec.
59. x. A child. "A child of Ananias Conkling Jr. died soon after it was born 23 May 1717." Ch. rec.
60. xi. A daughter⁴, unnamed. "A daughter of Ananias Conkling Jr. died 4 Sept. 1718 aged abt. 6 weeks." Ch. rec.

14. JOHN³ CONKLING (*Benjamin², Ananias¹*), born by 1669 at East Hampton, L. I., or Elizabethtown, N. J., appears first in East Hampton records in a financial report 7 Apr. 1695. He entered his earmark, 8 Apr. 1695. On 17 Apr. 1695, he and Rev. Thomas James exchanged land, "John Conkling with the consent of his father Mr. Benjamin Conkling." On 6 Apr. 1697, he is credited with 3s. on account of money gathered to defray charges "when William Skellenger was sent for a minister." It was then that East Hampton selected the Rev. Nathaniel Huntting who not only became a most beloved minister, but today is thanked by genealogical researchers for his painstaking care in keeping his records.

John Conkling entered his brand mark 15 Dec. 1697, a diamond on the right thigh or horn. He changed this brand to the left thigh or horn on 20 June 1698. On 25 Oct. 1701, he purchased "a one-third part of a tenth part and also a one-third part of a two-thirds part of a share throughout Montauk," of Cornelius Miller. He sold these rights on 21 Dec. 1702, and on 4 June 1702 bought land at Amagansett. He had a 10-pound right in Montauk in the list of 1706/7. He and his cousin Lewis Conkling (No. 12) exchanged lands 7 Apr. 1710, both being weavers. On 23 April 1710, he sold seven acres near the brick kilns to John Edwards, cordwainer. Nathan Miller of East Hampton on 1 Feb. 1719/20 sold nine acres "unto John Conkling my father-in-law." John Conkling is named in the 1727 list of Montauk proprietors. In a distribution of common lands on 16 Apr. 1736, he drew 40 acres, and received 12 acres more on 6 Feb. 1739/40. He served as trustee of East Hampton in 1707 and 1723, as assessor in 1710 and 1720, fence viewer in 1715, constable in 1716 and 1725, and overseer of highways in 1722.

"The wife of John Conkling Sr. died abt. noon 12 Sept. 1735 aged abt 70 years," wrote the Rev. Mr. Huntting in the church record. She had joined the church in 1724. According to Mr. Huntting, "John Conkling died abt. sundown 28 Apr. 1746 aged near 77." The will of John Conkling of East Hampton, signed 23 Jan. 1739, probated 23 Aug. 1746, mentions sons John, Elias and Jonathan. Among the properties mentioned were one-twelfth of a Montauk share to each son, a home lot and a share of the horse mill to son Jonathan and "the Joshua lot" to Elias. Nothing has been found to indicate the surname or even the given name of John Conkling's wife.

Children of John³ Conkling and ——:

- +61. i. JOHN⁴, b. say 1690.
- +62. ii. WILLIAM⁴, bp. 4 June 1704 at age of 12 (A Chronicle of Every Day People by Gardiner).
- 63. iii. MARY⁴, b. say 1694, m. 13 Mar. 1710/11, NATHAN MILLER.
- 64. iv. RACHEL⁴, bp. as an adult 11 Jan. 1718/19, m. 21 Sept. 1721, DANIEL JONES.
- 65. v. AMY⁴, bp. as an adult 11 Jan. 1718/19, m. (1) 29 Dec. 1720, JOHN STRATTON, 3rd, whose sister Mary m. Lewis Conkling (No. 12). John Stratton d. 29 Sept. 1721 and in 1725 his widow m. (2) Matthew Dayton. John Stratton named his bro.-in-law John Conkling sole ex. of his will which he signed in 1721.
- 66. vi. TIMOTHY⁴, bp. as an adult 30 May 1725. He, evidently, d. s.p.
- 67. vii. ABIGAIL⁴, bp. as an adult 26 Nov. 1727. She joined the ch. on same day. She m. 22 Nov. 1733, GIDEON HEDGES. Called dau. of John Conkling Sr., in mar. rec.
- +68. viii. ELIAS⁴, bp. as an adult, 26 Nov. 1727.
- +69. ix. JONATHAN⁴, bp. as an adult, 4 Aug. 1734.
- 70. x. A son⁴, unnamed. "11 May 1712 a son of John Conklines died abt. 11 at night aged abt. 9 mo.," Rev. Mr. Huntting.

15. ANANIAS³ CONKLING (*Benjamin², Ananias¹*), who was born at East Hampton, L. I., ca. 1672/73, entered his earmark in that town, 12 Apr. 1695. He was assessed 9p. on 10 Apr. 1703 toward a town payment to the Indians. He had a 10-pound right in Montauk in 1706/7 and appears on the 1727 list of Montauk proprietors. He drew 25 acres in the distribution of commonage of 16 Apr. 1736. By 12 Oct. 1701, he was a land owner in East Hampton, and on 16 Oct. 1701 he sold land to Ephraim Edwards. He served in Capt. Matthias Burnett's company of East Hampton militia in 1715. Usually, in the early records he is called Senior to distinguish him from his cousin Ananias Conkling (No. 13) who was slightly younger. He was assessor in 1714 and 1722 and a town trustee in 1711, '16 and '17.

About 1696, he married HANNAH LUDLAM, daughter of Henry² Ludlam (*William¹*) and Jane Shaw. Both were early members of the church and on 1 June 1701, he owned the covenant. He lived in the Amagansett section of East Hampton. Rev. Mr. Huntting recorded his death: "Ananias Conkling Sr. died about 1 A.M. aged 67 yrs. 6 mo. 1 Mar. 1739/40." His grave-stone at Amagansett verifies date and age.

The will of Ananias Conkling of East Hampton, yeoman, signed 11 Apr. 1739, probated 26 Aug. 1740, mentions wife Hannah who was to have use of one-third of lands, the dwelling house and a negro woman; son Henry Conkling, that part of dwelling house where he now dwells, lands, etc.; daughter Bethiah Hicks; daughter Hannah Barnes; sons Ananias and Lemuel, six shillings each; sons Nathan, Benjamin, Daniel and Josiah, to each 18 pounds. Residue divided among sons last mentioned.

Children of Ananias³ Conkling and Hannah Ludlam:

- 71. i. A child⁴, unnamed, d. 27 Mar. 1696/97.
- 72. ii. BETHIAH⁴, bp. 1 Jan. 1700/1, m. 27 May 1731, as his 2nd wife, JOSEPH HICKS. She d. 11 Feb. 1777.
- +73. iii. HENRY⁴, bp. 22 Feb. 1701/2.
- 74. iv. MARY⁴, bp. 2 Jan. 1703/4, "died 15 Nov. 1706 age abt 2 yrs."
- +75. v. NATHAN⁴, bp. 27 Jan. 1705/6.
- +76. vi. ANANIAS⁴, bp. 15 Aug. 1708.
- 77. vii. SAMUEL⁴, bp. 27 Jan. 1710/11. "A son of Ananias Conkling Senr. died 27 Apr. 1712 about a year and a quarter old." Ch. rec.
- +78. viii. LEMUEL⁴, bp. 5 Apr. 1713.
- +79. ix. BENJAMIN⁴, b. 25 Oct. 1715, a twin, bp. 11 Dec. 1715.
- 80. x. HANNAH⁴, b. 25 Oct. 1715, a twin, bp. 11 Dec. 1715, m. 7 Mar. 1736/37, as his second wife, Capt. ISAAC BARNES, Jr. She d. 27 Aug. 1749. Called dau. of Ananias Conkling in mar. rec.
- +81. xi. DANIEL⁴, bp. 16 Feb. 1717/18.
- +82. xii. JOSIAH⁴, bp. 23 July 1721.

16. BENJAMIN³ CONKLING (*Benjamin², Ananias¹*), who was born at East Hampton, L. I., ca. 1678, entered his earmark in that town as Benjamin Conkling, Jr., 7 Jan. 1700. He owned a 10-pound right in Montauk in 1706/7. On 18 Oct. 1709, John Conkling, eldest son of Benjamin Conkling, deceased, confirmed to his brother Benjamin Conkling a deed of gift made to the latter by their father. He is in the records as witnessing three wills by East Hampton men: that of Jacob Schellinx (Schellinger) on 28 Jan. 1712, that of John Edwards on 31 Aug. 1728, and that of Robert Parsons on 20 Dec. 1742. Benjamin Conkling served in Capt. Matthias Burnett's company of East Hampton men in 1715, which indicates that he either lived at Amagansett or near that village. He was a Montauk proprietor in the 1727 list. He drew 30 acres at Aconbonuck and Ayleswife Brook in a distribution of commonage, 16 Apr. 1736.

Benjamin Conkling served as an East Hampton trustee in 1712, '14, '24 and '29, and as assessor in 1723. The record of the Rev. Mr. Buell, who succeeded the Rev. Mr. Huntting at East Hampton, states: "13 Sept. 1748 ye wife of Benjamin Conkling aged abt 70" died. And later, "Benjamin Conkling died 20 Apr. 1752 aged about 70." He probably was about four years older. No indication of the surname or given name of Benjamin Conkling's wife has been found.

Children of Benjamin³ Conkling and ——:

- 83. i. A daughter⁴, unnamed in the records. "A daughter of Benjamin Conkling's aged abt 8 years died in the night at bed time 2 Aug. 1711." Ch. rec.
- +84. ii. BENJAMIN⁴, b. ca. 1702.
- 85. iii. HANNAH⁴, bp. as an adult, 26 Nov. 1727, owned the covenant the same day. She m. 9 Oct. 1729, JONATHAN HEDGES. She d. 12 Jan. 1792 ae. 82.
- 86. iv. FRANCES⁴, bp. as an adult, 26 Nov. 1727, owned the covenant the same day. She was b. ca. 1713 and on 11 Apr. 1732, m. Major JOHN MURDOCK.
- 87. v. MEHITABLE⁴, bp. as an adult, 4 Aug. 1734, owned the covenant the same day. She m. 20 Mar. 1740, EBENEZER HEDGES. Perhaps other daughters.

18. ELIAKIM³ CONKLING (*Benjamin², Ananias¹*), born say 1683 at East Hampton, L. I., entered his earmark there, 10 May 1703. Among undated land entries in the town record appears: "The record of land laid out to Eliakim Conkling by virtue of the allotment that descended to him by his father Benjamin Conkling, deceased." On 29 Dec. 1711, he deeded two lots in Southold (evidently from father's estate) to Joseph Davison of Brookhaven. Eliakim Conkling served in Capt. John Cooper's company of Col. Henry Smith's Suffolk County regiment in 1715. On 19 Mar. 1722/23, he witnessed the will of Ebenezer

Leek of East Hampton. On 26 Apr. 1725, Eliakim Conkling, yeoman, sold Isaac Mulford for 48 pounds one-tenth part of a share in Montauk. He received 44 acres on 16 Apr. 1736 in the distribution of commonage for Aconbonick Neck and Ayleswife Brook Neck. In a distribution of 6 Feb. 1739/40 he received five acres. He was an East Hampton trustee in 1715 and constable in 1711, '33, '34 and '35. He appears in the town books in 1739 for the last time as a resident of East Hampton.

The will of Aaron Fithian of East Hampton dated 12 Jan. 1749/50 mentions land which the testator purchased of Eliakim Conkling as lying between the land of Burnett Miller and Benjamin Conkling. On 8 July 1749, Joshua Hempstead, the diarist, of New London, Conn., who was in New Jersey on a trip wrote: "I got to my kinsman's Nathaniel Salmon about 4 and put up. He lives at a place called Springfield (N. J.) and keeps tavern and one Eliakim Conkling keeps tavern close by on the other side of the road."

On 22 July 1708, Eliakim Conkling married DEBORAH STRATTON, daughter of Richard² Stratton of East Hampton, and his wife Sarah Sturges of Fairfield, Conn. Nothing more concerning Eliakim Conkling has been found after Hempstead's statement.

Children of Eliakim³ Conkling and Deborah Stratton:

- 88. i. A son⁴. "A son of Eliakim Conkling aged about 4 or 5 years died 21 June 1712," East Hampton Ch. recs.
- 89. ii. DEBORAH⁴, bp. as an adult 11 July 1736, and owned the covenant. On the same day was bp., "a child (Elizabeth !) of Deborah Conklings daughter of Eliak Conkling."
- 90. iii. SARAH⁴, bp. as an adult and owned the covenant, 1 Aug. 1736.
- +91. iv. ELIAKIM⁴, b. abt. 1713. Ch. rec.

[To be continued]

THE FOUNDERS OF THE BRAS(S), BRASSER, BRESSER, BRIES AND BRAZIER FAMILIES IN AMERICA

By WILLIAM J. HOFFMAN, M. Mech. Eng., F.G.B.S.

[Continued from Vol. 20, p. 223]

BRIES LONG ISLAND, PISCATAWAY

1. HENDRICK VOLCKERTSZ, from Jever in Oldenburg. Born in 1634, for in 1664 he made an affidavit to the raid of Capt. Scott on the Dutch towns of Long Island and was then "aged 30 years" (Col. MSS., Vol. II: 482).

He mar. NYDR in 1655 (int. Feb. 26) GEERTJE CLAES from New Amsterdam, daughter of Claes Cornelissen "meutelaer"

Van Schouwen. (Proven by sponsors.) In this entry he is called j.m. from Jever, Oldenburg. He settled "at the ferry" on Long Island. In the list of inhabitants at the ferry in 1660 (Stiles II: 72) his name is not given, but at the baptism of his son Jeuriaen on Dec. 5, 1660, he is called "of the ferry."

He was in March 1663 among the petitioners, all inhabitants of Breuckelen, who requested permission to settle a village near there (*Col. MSS.*, Vol. IV: 522). He must have died prior to 1698, for in the census of Brooklyn of that year, immediately following the entry of Volckert Bries, her son, is mentioned: *Geertie Claes*, male —; female 1; child —. She was then living alone.

Children:

2. i. VOLCKERT, bapt. NYDR Aug. 15, 1655: Hendrick Volckertszen, Geertie Claes, parents; sponsors, Claes Cornelisz (the father of the mother), Joris Jacobszen, Metje Herbers.
3. ii. JEURIAEN (died Dec. 15), bapt. Brooklyn Dec. 5, 1660; Hendrick Volekerseen, Geertie Claes of the ferry, parents; sponsors, Hermannus van Bossum (he came from the same general neighborhood as the Bries family, namely Borsum, and mar. Wybrecht Hendricks).
4. iii. JOURIAEN, bapt. Brooklyn Nov. 6, 1661; Hendrick Volckerssen, Geertie Claes of the ferry, parents; sponsors, Symon Jansen, Hermannus Bossum, Tryntje Claes.
5. iv. CORNELIS.
6. v. SUYBROECH BRIES, possibly also a son of Hendrick Volckertszen. He was a jurymen on a coroner's inquest on a corpse on the shore between the houses of Symon Aesen (De Hart) and Elias Symonse (De Hart) at Gowanus, May 12, 1698, as per van Sicklen papers (Heirs of Coert van Sicklen of Gowanus), Bergen KCo.: 48.
7. vi. HILLEGONT HENDRICKSE. Volckert Hendrickse and Hillegont Hendrickse were witnesses together on Apr. 2, 1692, at Brooklyn at the baptism of a child of Adam Brower and *Maritje Hendrickse*. The latter also may have been a Bries.

2. VOLCKERT BRIES, bapt. NYDR Aug. 15, 1655; married 1st, Breuckelen (Fl. Frost) Oct. 31, 1680 (int. Flatbush Oct. 10, 1680), as y.m. from Breuckelen, NETYE (NEELTJE) JANS, both residing under the jurisdiction of Breuckelen.

Neeltje Jans was the widow of Gerrit Dercksen Croussen, from Wynschoot (Winschoten, province of Groningen, Netherlands, not far from Jever), who was in 1661 a member of the Brooklyn church (Stiles). Gerrit Croussen had married his wife in Brooklyn, Oct. 30, 1661: Gerrit Dircksen Crousen to Neeltje Jans of New Netherland, with Jan Pietersz, the bride's father¹ as a witness on her side and Jenne Jansen on the side

¹ Possibly Jan Pietersz van Huysen, who had a daughter Neeltje bapt. NYDR Sept. 9, 1640. By Huysen may be meant Husum, a town not far from Emden that is in the general vicinity of Winschoten.

of the bridegroom. They had among others a son Dirck, bapt. at Brooklyn in 1662, the latter mar. at Flatbush May 4, 1684 Elisabeth Kregiers and when this couple had a dau. bapt. at Brooklyn in 1692, Folckert Hendricksen stood sponsor.

In the Brooklyn tax list of Aug. 20, 1675 we find: Gerrit Croesen, 1 poll, 2 oxen, 4 cows, 2 ditto of 3 yrs, 3 ditto of 2 yrs, 2 ditto of 1 yr., 3 hogs, 14 morgen of land and valley,—a rather good sized estate. It seems that when Volkert Bries mar. the widow of Gerrit Crousen he settled on her farm, for Folckert is mentioned in the Sept. 26, 1683 tax list with: 1 poll, 2 horses, 6 cows, 2 ditto of 2 yrs, 2 ditto of 1 yr., *14 morgen of land and valley*,—that is the same area as Gerrit Crousen had (Stiles I: 436).

Folckert Hendricksen is listed in the Brooklyn Census of 1698 as follows: male 1, females 2, children 2. He took the oath of allegiance as of Brooklyn in 1687 and is listed as Volkert Vander Brats, native. His brother Jeuriaen is listed with the name Vander Breets, a name also used once in a conveyance. This is the first instance in which a surname was used, soon to be changed to Bries, and later by evolution to many other variations.

Volkert Bries and his wife Elisabeth of Gowanus are mentioned on Oct. 23, 1701 (*Rec.* 54: 315).

Volkert Bries married 2nd, ELISABETH PAULUS.²

Folckert Bries was appointed Ensign of the Brooklyn militia in 1698. His farm was located on the N.E. side of the Port Road, or road leading from Flatbush to Brower's, since Deaton's and Freeche's mills, which he sold Oct. 20, 1701 (on account of his moving to New Jersey) to Gerardus Beekman and Nicolaes Brouwer, as per pp. 264, 266 of Lib. 2, of Conv. Volkert H. Breets sold property to Adam Brouwer as per Lib. 3: p. 292.

Folckert and his wife removed to Raritan, Somerset Co. He died about 1711. His will, in which he is called Folcart Bresse, was probated in Piscataway, East Jersey, May 15, 1711 (N. J. Wills, vol. I, p. 60). He named his brother-in-law Johannes Poulisse; wife Elisabeth, children, Hendrick, Garbrant, Neeltje, Wenitie, Lishe, Greetie and Vnon.

Children:

8. i. HENDRICK, named in will.
- ii. GARBRANDT, bapt. Brooklyn Nov. 15, 1696 (see note in register, p. 170); Folckert Hendrick and Elisabeth Poulus, parents; sponsors, Pieter Janse Staets, Annetje van Lent.

² KCo. 326 shows her "sup." to be a daughter of Maghiel Paulusz (van der Voort) and Maria Joris Rapalje. Her patronymic and the witnesses at the baptisms of her children do not bear out this supposition.

- iii. NEELTIE, bapt. Brooklyn Dec. 25, 1698; Folkert Hendrickse Bries and Lysbet, parents; sponsors, Michiel Hans & Jannetje Paulus. Married JACOB BOYCE (BUYS), acc. to *First Settlers of Piscataway*.
- iv. WYNTJE, bapt. Brooklyn June 8, 1701; Folkert Bries & Lysbet, parents; sponsors, Johannes Paulusse & Maritje Paulisse.
- v. ELISABETH (LISHE), bapt. Raritan Oct. 19, 1703 (RDC, SCHQ, 2: 41); parents with patronymics only, sponsors Jan Theunisse and wife. Elisabeth (Lysbeth or Libshe), dau. of Volkert Hendricksz Bries of Breukelen and later of Piscataway Township, Middlesex Co., N. J., was the wife of HENDRICK FISHER (Bailey, *Pre-Revolutionary Dutch Houses*, p. 439). Elisabeth appears under date of 1717 on the membership list of the New Brunswick Church. Her husband was a deacon of this church. They had 14 children. (*Somerset Co. Hist. Quarterly*, 8: 154-5.)
- vi. JURGEN, bapt. Raritan (2: 46) Oct. 26, 1709, father is called Folkert Briss; sponsors, Hendrick Reyniersen, Angenietgen Barents (see 4). Not named in will.
- vii. GREETIE, named in will.
- viii. VNON, named in will.

4. JOURIAEN BRIES, bapt. Brooklyn Nov. 6, 1661; married Albany (int. Aug. 8) 1686, as y.m. from L. I., ANGENIETJE BARENTS, y.d. from N. Amsterdam.

Jeuriaen Hendricks with wife Cornelia Beauvois is entered on Do. Van Zuuren's church membership list as residing at the Wallabout, according to Stiles I: 427. On the strength of this statement, Bergen, KCo., states that Jeuriaen was first married to Cornelia Beauvois and 2nd to Angenietje Barents. This first marriage must be a mistake. Cornelia Beauvois (Debevoise) married at Flatbush in 1682 Gerrit Gerritsz Dorland and the Debevoise genealogies do not list a marriage of Cornelia to Jeuriaen Hendricksz. Cornelia died 1682/3, her husband *after* her (See Dorland geneal.).³

There is a deed dated Oct. 17, 1687 (*Kings Co. Deeds, REC.* 48: 116) whereby Sophia van Lodensteyn (Cornelia Debevoise's mother) conveys to Jurrian Hendricks Van der Breets a lot.

Jeuriaen Hendricksz is listed as a church member of Brooklyn, Jan. 20, 1682 (Frost MSS.). Jurian Hendricksz Bries was a witness to a conveyance in Bedford on May 1, 1698 (*N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record*, 48: 117). On May 17, 1694, Joh. Buys and wife Susanna of Brooklyn deed a home lot to Juriaen Bries (*Ibid.*, 54: 105). On May 7, 1695 Jurian Hendricksz Bries and wife Angenietje convey property (*Ibid.*, 54: 111). He took the oath of allegiance as of Brooklyn in 1687 and is listed as Juriaen Vander Breets native (Stiles). In the 1698 census of Brooklyn he is listed as Juriaen Bries: Males 1; Females 1; Children 4. He is also enumerated on the assessment roll of 1693.

³ In the Flatb. Fr. copy of the membership list, p. 49, Jurrie Hendrickss, Jan. 20, 1682, and Cornelia Beauvois, Sept. 1678, do not appear on the same line, and the supposition that they were husband and wife must be an error made by Stiles.

The property conveyed by him and his wife on May 7, 1695 (see above) was a plot to Thomas Knight for £32, adjoining the Ref. church at Brooklyn (Conv. Vol. 2: p. 59).

He must have died about 1706, for in that year are mentioned "the lands near the ferry of the heirs of Jurian Briaz" (sic), Stiles I: 72.

Children:

- i. EYTJE, bapt. Brooklyn Nov. 13, 1687; parents, Jeuriaen Hendricksen and Angenietje Barents; sponsors, Folekert Hendricksen and Albertje Barents.
- ii. JANETJE, bapt. Brooklyn Dec. 8, 1689; parents, Jeuriaen Hendricksen and Angenietje Barents; sponsors, Elsje Provost and Gysbert Bogaert.
- iii. HENDRICK, bapt. NYDR Sept. 9, 1694; parents, Juriaen Briest, Angenietje Barents; sponsors, Johannes Twisthout, Susanna Barents.

Note: the bapt. of the other child enumerated in the census has not been found to date.

5. CORNELIS BRIES, mar. 1st SAARTJE PAULUS; mar. 2nd SARAH (PETIT) SKILMAN.

According to *N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record*, 1906, Sara Petit, daughter of John Petit and Sara Seofield, mar. 1st, Thomas Skilman, 2nd, Cornelis Bries. A child of her first marriage, Lysbeth Skilman, married Jan Aten. At the baptism of a son Cornelis on Staten Island in 1718 (see below), the wife of Cornelis Bries is called Sara Schilmans, which agrees with the above statement. It would seem, however, as if she were the second wife of Cornelis Bries. Saartje *Paulus*, the wife indicated in the first baptismal entry, cannot be identified with Sarah the daughter of John *Petit*, her name would have been Sarah *Jans* when using a patronymic. However Thomas Skilman, Thomas Aten and Elsie Aten act as sponsors at the baptisms of the second and third child of Cornelis (children by Saartje "Bries") while in 1704 at Jamaica, Jan Aten and Sara Bries stand sponsors together. This would indicate that presumably only the first child was by Saartje *Paulus*.

Corn: Hen: Bres was mentioned among the fuseliers raised for the defense of Albany in 1691 from Kings Co. in Capt. Bradshaw's Company.

Cornelis Bries was on Dec. 14, 1706 a grantor to Andrew van Alst. Recorded May 30, 1770. Conv. Queens Co. B-No. 2: 306. Cornelis Bres is mentioned as a freeholder of Newtown, May 11, 1703, resident of Holgate Neck (Riker's Newtown: 132). Cornelis settled later on the Raritan.

Children :

- i. HENDRICK, bapt. Brooklyn May 19, 1700; parents, Cornelis Bries, Saartje Paulus; sponsors, Folkert Bries and Lysabeth his wife. He settled at "Three Mile Run" on the Raritan at an early period (*Our Home* p. 401). He married DINAH DUSOCHAY (DU SECOWY), dau. of Marc Dusochay, Jr., and his first wife Susanna (Bailey: *Pre-Revol. Houses*, p. 128).⁴ Children:
 - a. *Hendrik*, bapt. Staten Island (27) Sept. 9, 1722; parents, Henrik Bries, Dina du Secoy; sponsors, Cornelius Bries, Sarah Bries.
 - b. *Sara*, bapt. Staten Island (30) Jan. 31, 1735; parents Hendrik Bries, Dina du Secoy, sponsor Sara Schilman.
- ii. JOHANNES, bapt. Jamaica Mar. 30, 1703; parents, Cornelis Bries, Saartje Bries; sponsors, Thomas Skilman, Elsie Aten.
- iii. SARA, bapt. Jamaica July 3, 1705; parents, Cornelis Bries, Saartje Bries; sponsors, Thomas Aten, Elsie Aten. Probably the same as Sarah Bries of Oyster Bay who married there, proel. at Hempstead, L. I., St. George's church, Feb. 9, 1731, GEORGE SMITH of Hempstead, L. I.
- iv. THOMAS, bapt. Raritan Aug. 2, 1710; parents, Cornelis Bries and wife; sponsors, John Brocka, Maritie Buys.
- v. CORNELIS, bapt. Staten Island July 20, 1718; parents Cornelis Bries, Sara Schilmans; sponsors, Cornelis Jansz, Susanna du Tea.
- vi. In the Staten Island records are found a couple, JAQUES HEEVAN and GEERTJE (CHARITY) BRIES. They have a son *Cornelis* bapt. there May 17, 1724 and a daughter *Sara* on Jan. 7, 1722. She may be a daughter of Cornelis Bries and Sara, whose bapt. has not been found.

8. HENDRICK BRIES, named as son in the will of Volckert Bries, and probably his eldest son by Elisabeth Paulus, is quite probably the man of that name who appears in the Raritan records with wife ANTJE or HANNAH (Hannah FIELD according to "First Settlers of Piscataway"). Reasons for this supposition are: (1) Volckert settled in Somerset County, N. J., where Hendrick appears; (2) Volckert's son Hendrick was living in 1711; (3) Hendrick named his son Volckert; and (4) the sponsors at the baptism of Hendrick's first child were named Pouwelsen, perhaps of the family of Volckert's wife, Elisabeth Paulus.

Nevertheless, Messler's Somerset County states that Hendrick Bries settled on the Raritan *before* 1699. If he was really there at such an early date, then he must be placed a generation earlier, as a son of the first Hendrick and a brother of Volckert. However, a record substantiating this date has not been found, and his name appears, as far as I know, for the first time on the Raritan records twelve years later. Messler incorrectly states

⁴ The founder of this family was Marc Dusochay, who was here as early as 1655 when he cleared land for Cornelis van Ruyven in Midwout (RNA, I: 315). He returned to the Netherlands and married there Lysbet Rosignol (Rosilje, Rosiljon; Nagtegael in Dutch or Nightingale in English). He sailed with her, two workmen and two boys in 1657 in 't *Draetot* (HSYB 1902). His son Marc—the father-in-law of Hendrick Bries—was bapt. at New Amsterdam, Mar. 21, 1659. He made his will in 1713 (WNYHS, I: 126) in which he named his dau. Dinah. See also Riker's *Newtown*, pp. 16, 21, and Riker's *Harlem*, and Col. Ma. XIV: 327.

that the Somerset settler was Hendrick Bries from Beest, but in a subsequent chapter we identify the latter as an older man, the founder of the Albany family.

"Hendrick Bries wife was bapt. on confession" at Raritan, Oct. 23, 1713. He was deacon of the New Brunswick church, 1717-21. He was a sponsor at baptisms in the Raritan church in 1711, 1714, 1716, 1731, and 1738.

Jouriaen Bries (No. 4) also had a son Hendrick (bapt. 1694), about the same age as Volekert's son, and while for the reasons stated it seems more likely that Hendrick (No. 8) was the son of Volekert, it should be understood that his parentage is not established with certainty.

Children :

- i. JANNETYE, bapt. Raritan Apr. 15, 1719; parents, Hendrick Bries and wife Antie; sponsors, Cornelis and Antjie Pouwelsen.
- ii. NEELTJE, bapt. Raritan May 7, 1721; parents, Henderick Bries and wife Hanna; sponsors, Leonard Smack, Elisabeth Bries.
- iii. JURISSEE, bapt. Raritan Feb. 9, 1724; parents, Hendrick Bries and Antje.
- iv. HANNA, bapt. Raritan Oct. 2, 1726; parents, Hendrick Bries and Hannah.
- v. VOLCKERT, bapt. Raritan Feb. 5, 1727; parents, Hendrick Bries and Hannah.
- vi. EYDA, bapt. Raritan Mar. 28, 1732/3; parents, Hendrick Bries and Antje.
- vii. ANTJE, bapt. Raritan May 8, 1737; parents, Hendrick Bries and Antje.
- viii. ANTJE, bapt. Raritan Jan. 27, 1739/40; parents, Hendrick Bries and Antje.

There is also mentioned a *Mary Breese* who married *Cornelis Claesen* who has not been identified as yet (*Settlers of Piscataway*).

BRIES
ALBANY, N. Y.

1. HENDRICK BRIES, from Beest,⁵ a village in the province of Gelderland, Netherlands, came here in the good ship *De Bever* (The Beaver) sailing May 9, 1661 (HSYB, 1902). He came with a large group of people, all from Beest. Among these was Goosen Jansz van Noort, a master shoemaker, as was Hendrick Bries. Like Bries, van Noort also settled in Albany but removed later to Schenectady.

That this was the Hendrick Bries from Beest who settled in Albany is proven by a process of elimination, for there is no

⁵ Hendrick Bries from Beest is the Albany settler. His namesake who settled in Somerset Co., N. J., is not the one from Beest, although Messler makes this statement.

other Hendrick Bries who was a settler from the Old World who has been mentioned in the foregoing pages. His name does not appear in the early records of Albany, but he is mentioned from 1664. From the passenger list we know that he brought no family with him and the Hendrick Bries in Albany married a few years after his arrival there an Albany girl.

He married namely MARIE DE HOOGHES, a daughter of Anthony de Hooghes, for on Aug. 21, 1696, Jacob Lookerman, widr. of Tryntje Claasen, and Maria de Hooghes, wid. of Hendrick Bries, both living here (Albany), were married at Albany.

In *N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record*, vol. 67, p. 6, where a genealogy of de Hooghes has been published, she is said to have been born about 1648. They probably married about 1666. In 1664 Hendrick Bries, master shoemaker, took as an apprentice Cornelis van Schelluyn, the son of the Notary Public (ERA, III: 287). And in 1677 he took as an apprentice James Pareker, the son of William Pareker, the Court Messenger (ERA, III: 445). On 8/18 June 1666, Hendrick Bries bought a house and lot in Albany "which he now occupies" (ERA, I: 398). In 1669 he engaged, with another, Uldrick Cleyn as a cow herder (ERA, I: 431-2), and on June 10, 1669 he was appointed overseer of the herded cattle (CMA, I: 79). On Apr. 18, 1669, he was appointed precentor of the church at Albany (CMA, I: 62), and on July 8th of that year he was cited in Court (CMA, I: 86). In a list of inhabitants who have to keep the palisades in repair dated Mar. 5, 1678/79, is mentioned Hendrick Bries for 2½ rods (CMA, II: 396). He was consulted about the appointment of a minister in 1681 and agreed to contribute to the latter's salary in 1682 (CMA, III: 73, 248, 371). He acted as juror in Court and was chosen fire master Nov. 17, 1684. He was a fence master in 1688 and a constable 1692-93. He died before Aug. 21, 1696, when, as has been mentioned, his widow remarried Jacob Loockermans.

He left an only son:

2. ANTHONY BRIES, who as y.m. mar. Albany, Sept. 21, 1692, CATARINA RYKMAN, y.d., both of Albany. His will is in Fernow, *Albany Wills*. They had five daughters and a son, Hendrick, who continued the line in Albany (see for these children, *N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record*, vol. 67, article de Hooghes).

BRAZIER-BRASHER-BRESER

NEW YORK

(See regarding this family *N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record*, 27: 38; *Orphan Masters* of N. A. I: 47ff.; *Bergen's Register of King's County*, in which there are mistakes.)

1. HENRY BRESSER (Bresart) of Nazing, England, came to New England in 1635 and settled (after having lived first at New Amsterdam) in 1643 at Gravesend. On Feb. 8, 1659, the town of Gravesend agreed that Henry Brasier should build a grist mill. This was finished on Aug. 30 after he had first abandoned the project but was forced to complete the contract for which the town had given him the sum of 500 gl. (Ms. History of Gravesend at L. I. Hist. Soc. pp. 96 and 98). In 1653 Henry Brazier had bought from Loockermans a parcel of land on the East River next to van Borsum's, the Ferry Man. He appears to have been a tobacco planter and had received in 1651 a patent for a tract of land of about thirty-two acres on Long Island somewhat north of the ferry,* and nearly opposite the land he had acquired of Loockermans (see for description and further details: Innes, *New Amsterdam and its people*). In 1654 when there was a war between England and the Netherlands, an English fleet was reported to have arrived at New England with the intention of an attack on New Amsterdam. Henry Brazier left New Amsterdam, thereby violating the ordinances. Upon his return in 1655 it was decided by the council of May 5th that "Harry Bresar, who left in the time of the troubles, despite the notices, is to be allowed to return to settle his affairs, but not to become domiciliated." He seems to have made his peace with the authorities and remained in New Netherland.

The records of New Amsterdam show him to have been an active man who had his full share in the petty law suits of the day. His most important legal proceedings in which he was involved was the settlement of the estate of Jan Hutsitson, an English ship carpenter who received the burgher right of New Amsterdam in 1657, the same year in which we also find Henry Brazier listed among the small burghers there. Jan Hutsitson had made his home with Brazier and died at the latter's house in the fall of 1658.

In his will, dated 4 Oct. 1658, Hutsitson left 120 florins to "Susanna Braser daughter of Henry Braser, godchild." The

* Oddly enough, D. T. Valentine, and a host of those who have followed him, have transferred this land to the other side of the river, in the vicinity of the present Franklin Square. (Note by Innes.)

surplus of the estate was to be divided among the children of Henry Bresar, to wit: Mary Bresar, Rebecea Bresar, Susanna Bresar and Martje Bresar. Susanna to have the same share as the others and in addition the legacy mentioned above. One of the items mentioned in the will was a yacht (sloop) which Hutsisson had been building for Reintje Pieters van Bolsart (from Bolswart, a town in Friesland) at the Mispath Kill. The boat, not yet completed, was lying in the Smith Valley opposite the house and lot of Henry Brazier. Among Brazier's claims against the estate was a bill for board, lodging and washing for 2 years and 5 months amounting to 426 florins. The settlement of the estate took a long time which even provoked Mrs. Brazier to "making many words and saying among others that the Orphan Masters had wronged her and other improper things."

Henry Brasher of N. Y. made his will on April 23, 1689. He named sons Henry, Isaac and Abraham and wife Susanna.

He married (int. Oct. 9) 1644 at New Amsterdam SUSANNA SOMMERS, the widow of William Watkins (Wathens). He is designated in the marriage entry as Henry Brasier, j.m. uyt de Provincie van Essex. William Watkins had married Susanna Sommers in New Amsterdam in 1643 (int. Oct. 30) (MDC:12). Both were natives of England. A child of Willem Watkyn, named Hendrick, had been bapt. in NYDR on Aug. 17, 1644. Sponsor at the baptism was Henry Brassert. Although Susanna is called Sommers at her marriage to Watkins, she is said to have been a daughter of Thomas Spicer of Gravesend, which is seemingly substantiated by the following entries to be found in the Ms. History of Gravesend, mentioned before:

- p. 52. In November (1646) Willem the son of Henry & Susan Brasier was born at the house of her father Thomas Spicer.
- p. 55. In April (1648) Rebecea daughter of Henry & Susanna Brasier was born.
- p. 57. Henry Brasier, Spicer's son-in-law.
- p. 95. 1658, Nov. 16. Thomas Spicer's will proved, devising his estate to his wife Micah and sons, subject to legacies to his daughters. He left issue Samuel, Ann the wife of John Lake, Susan wife of Henry Brasier.

This relationship is not quite clear unless Susan was a child by a possible first marriage of Thomas Spicer's wife. On the other hand Susanna's name is twice given as Susanna *Thomas* at the baptismal entries of her children. It must seem strange that the Spicers never act as sponsors at these baptisms and I believe that Susanna's parentage is not definitely proved.

The Spicer will has been published, abbreviated, in *REC.* 1916: 227 as follows:

Will of Thomas Spicer of Gravesend. Dated Sept. 29, 1658. Proved Nov. 4, 1658. Wife Michall, & son Samuell Spicer heirs and executors

of all estate, except the following legacies: To Ann Lake, wife of John Lake 60 gilders for benefit of her three children. To Susanna Brazier, wife of Henery Brazier 80 gilders for her four children.

In other words it does *not* state that Ann and Susannah were his daughters. This interpretation must have been added by Bergen.

Susanna, widow of Henry Brasher, made her will July 10, 1694. She named children: Henry, Isaac, Abraham, Sara, Susanna, and Mary *Barnes* and Susannah *Barnes*, daus. of Mary Brasier.

Children:

- i. MARY, bapt. NYDR Sept. 29, 1645; father Henry Brazier; sp. Thomas Backer, Adam Tamboer, Marietje Jans, Catharyna Opdyck. She mar. NY Lie. May 21, 1668 THOMAS BARNES. Acc. to her mother's will she had two children Mary and Susanna Barnes. Thomas Berrie and Mary Brasier who had a son Thomas bapt. NYDR Nov. 25, 1668, should read Thomas Barnes. The baptisms of Mary and Susanna were not registered in NYDR.
- ii. WILLEM, bapt. NYDR Nov. 8, 1646; sp. Captain William Blauvelt, Olof Stevensen van Cortlandt.
- iii. REBECCA, bapt. NYDR Apr. 26, 1648; father Henry Bresart; sp. Joris Worie, Jan Daly, Jonas Nuytes, Rebecca Wolsie. She mar. NY Lie. April 22, 1665, PETER TILTON. Peter _____ and Rebecca Breser had a dau. Rebecca bapt. NYDR Dec. 28, 1667; sp. Susanna Bresers.
- iv. SUSANNA, ment. in will of Mother July 10, 1694 and in will of John Hutsitson (see above). Mar. NY Lie. Mar. 10, 1672 WILLIAM CHURCHILL.
- v. BRESER, bapt. NYDR Feb. 9, 1653, father Henry Bresart; sp. Thomas Hull, Jan Huljesse, Mary Graet, Anna Hals.
- vi. MACHTEL, bapt. NYDR Nov. 21, 1655; parents Henry Breysjers, Susanna Henry.
- vii. MARTHAA, bapt. NYDR May 20, 1657, parents Hendrick Breser, Susanna Breser; sp. Susanna.
- viii. SARA, bapt. NYDR Dec. 14, 1659; parents Henry Breijser, Susanna Thomas; sp. Lambert Moll, Immetje Versluys. Mar. (1) WILLEM PLEAT. They had three ch. bapt. NYDR. At the bapt. of their son Laurens, Henry Breser stands sponsor. She mar. (2) Nov. 12, 1690, (N. Y. Mar. 69) JOHAN THEOBALD.
- ix. HENRY, bapt. NYDR July 29, 1663; parents same as at viii; sp. Hillegont Peters. Married NYDR July 5, 1685, MAEYKE JORIS VAN ALST.
- x. ISAAC, bapt. NYDR May 16, 1666; parents Henry Breser, Susanna Breser; sp. Maritie Huybert. Married NYDR May 17, 1690, AELTJE COLEVET.
- xi. ABRAHAM, bapt. NYDR Nov. 25, 1668; parents Henry Breser, Susanna Thomas; sp. Maritie Pieters. Married NYDR Oct. 18, 1690, LYSBETH SCHOUTEN.

ADDENDA

The wife of Rutger Brunosz (*ante*, vol. 20, p. 215) was stated as Geertruyd Jans, without further identification. From an entry in NYDR, Baptisms I, p. 261, it follows that her name was Geertruy Metselaer. She was bapt. NYDR Nov. 26, 1659, as the daughter of Jan Adamszen Metselaer (mason) from Worms and Geertruyd Dircks his wife.

An additional child has to be added to the children of Harmen Bras and his first wife (vol. 20, p. 222), who had escaped my notice due to the misspelling of the parents' names. Child: Geertruid, bapt. NYDR July 1, 1682; parents, Herman Hendricks Dras, Annetie Wynants; sp. Thomas Laurenszen, Marritie Cornelis.

There appears in NYDR a *Marretje Bries* wife of Jacobus Beermans who had a daughter Geertje baptized Feb. 28, 1714 (p. 374). Also *Ida Bries*, who acted as a sponsor on Jan. 11, 1713 (p. 365). I have not been able to identify positively these two persons. *Ida Bries* might possibly be *Eytje Bries* baptized Brooklyn, Nov. 13, 1687.

References. The abbreviations for reference sources used herein are the same as those adopted by *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, and the reader who desires to check the sources will find a complete list in that journal, vol. 64, pp. 133-138.

SOURCE MATERIAL FOR A FINCH GENEALOGY

[Continued from Vol. 20, p. 240]

LXXII. *Middlefield, Otsego Co., N. Y., Inscription*

A stone in the burying ground, back and to the east side of the village church in Middlefield, bears the inscription: "Hannah wife of Solomon Finch died 19th of June 1822 in her 79th year."

[Copied by the D.A.R.; communicated by Mrs. Harry Heagler, Cooksville, Ill. Mrs. Heagler wishes to learn the parentage of Hannah Finch, b. 1766, m. 1785 Nathaniel White; he was listed in 1790 Census at Canajoharie, Montgomery Co., N. Y.; the Whites removed about 1795 to Lycoming, Pa.]

LXXIII. *Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y., Church Records*

[From "The Early Records of the First Presbyterian Church at Goshen, N. Y., from 1767 to 1885," by Charles C. Coleman, 1934.]

John Finch in earliest list of church members (p. 48).
 Deborah widow of Solomon Finch, joined June 1770, living 1
 Jan. 1817 (p. 53).
 Solomon Finch m. 17 Feb. 1777, Deborah Duning (p. 9).
 Caleb Goldsmith m. 16 Jan. 1780, Rhoda Finch (p. 11).
 Samuel Finch m. 18 Dec. 1781, Hannah Macdeugal (p. 13).
 Samuel, son of John Finch, b. 6 Oct. 1782 (p. 107).
 William Armstrong m. 5 June 1788, Keziah Finch (p. 17).
 Allison Finch m. 6 July 1788, Sarah Owens (p. 17).
 James Finch m. 29 Oct. 1791, Hester Vail (p. 19).

LXXIV. *Notes on a Wyoming County, Pa., branch*

An extensive account of a Clay County, Illinois, branch appears in a History of Richland, Clay and Marion Counties, Ill. Omitting English data which probably have no connection with this family, the story is told that Isaac F. and John Finch "left their homes in New York and settled in Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania previous to the Revolution. They engaged in milling in an extensive way." John is said to have been killed with his entire family [probably an overstatement] in the Wyoming Massacre, 3 July 1778. Isaac was residing at Forty Fort and was killed on that date, his widow Amy and children escaping. An account, perhaps more reliable in some particulars, is given in "Flowing Stream," (E. P. Dutton, 1939), by Florence Finch Kelly, granddaughter of Solomon Finch, youngest son of Isaac. The home was spared, and Amy and the children of Isaac returned and lived there some years, later going to Genesee County, N. Y.

The children of Isaac and Amy are stated to have been (order of birth uncertain): Isaac, Amy, Sarah, Enos, John (1767-1844), Moses (b. 1771), Rebecca, Elizabeth, Mary, and Solomon (1778-1851); Solomon m. 1804 Sarah Gardner.

D. A. R. records indicate that the John Finch killed at Wyoming [brother of Isaac] married Christian Carpenter (1740-1825) and left descendants. Were not the brothers John and Isaac of Wyoming the sons of Isaac (1696-1749) of Goshen, N. Y., and brothers of Solomon and Daniel whose estates were administered in Luzerne County (see LXVIII, *ante*).

The 1790 Census shows as heads of households in Luzerne County, Pa.: Isaac Finch, and Samuel Finch, each with 2 males over 16, 2 males under 16, and 1 female. These were presumably Samuel son of Daniel, and Isaac son of Isaac. Mrs. G. H. Hobart, Box 811, Alfred, N. Y., has collected records of the family of Isaac, and would welcome further light on the early history of this branch.

LXXV. *Orange County (N. Y.) Deeds (additional to LI)*

B-191. Recorded for M^r Isaac ffinch 1 Oct. 1724 the following deed made to his father Abraham ffinch deceased. The deed was dated 1 July 1714, from John Everet and Samuel Clowes of Jamaica, Queens Co., N. Y., to Abraham ffinch of Stanford, Colony of Conn., yeoman.

B-194. 21 Apr. 1724. Isaac ffinch eldest son and heir of Abraham ffinch, yeoman, dec'd, late of Goshen, conveys to Solomon ffinch, younger brother of Isaac ffinch.

B-245. 17 Apr. 1718. Martha ffinch widow & relict of Abraham ffinch late of Goshen dec'd who died intestate, and Isaac ffinch eldest son & heir of Abraham, convey to John Everet and Samuel Clowes of the same province, for £40, half of Lot 10 (the other half belonging to said Everet & Clowes), and also a certain piece of undivided land in Goshen which does belong to a half share right of said township. Martha made her mark, Isaac signed. Witnesses: Daniel Bull, Michael Duning.

C-27. 17 Apr. 1772. Isaac Finch, one of a number of proprietors of Wawaywanda, joined in a conveyance to John Bradner. [This was the second Isaac, and the date suggests that he was selling out in Orange County before removal to Wyoming, Pa.]

C-493. 6 May 1775. Nathaniel Finch and wife Kezia join with William Armstrong, John Dunkin and Abigail his wife, and John Sayre and Abigail his wife, and Reyneer Wortendyck, all of County of Orange, in a sale to Benjamin Davis of Goshen.

[Contributed by W. Herbert Wood, New Haven, Conn.]

RECENT BOOKS

Family History of William Hardin Ashby and Nancy Maria Badger Ashby. Edited and arranged by Robert L. Ashby. American Fork, Utah, 1944. Cloth, 225 pp. Indexed. \$2.50. Much interesting biography, and genealogical listing of descendants of William Hardin Ashby, born at Salem, Mass., 1839, thirty-one of whom are in the service of their country in the present war.

Some South Jersey Descendants of Joseph Mapes, a Quaker, of Southold, Long Island, and subsequent marriages of his son's widow Mary. By Lester Dunbar Mapes. 1944. Mimeographed, 5 long pp. Record data, well arranged, and genealogical conclusions based on them.